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[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PAUPERISM IN 1849.

THE Report of the President of the Poor-law Board for the year 1849 has just been issued. This annual document invariably contains matter well worthy of consideration. It has seldom happened of late years that the social phenomena indicated, by means of its elaborate and careful statistics, have been of a nature more calculated to inspire confidence in the whole course of our legislation and the character of the people, than the document which has just appeared. The first "great fact" which these statistics disclose in reference to the year 1849, as compared with the year preceding, is a similar diminution of the amount of pauperism. The year 1849 was one of abundance and cheapness, of reviving confidence and increasing trade. In our social system, which is dependent so largely upon the prosperity of manufactures, abundance of food invariably produces increased activity in all the industrial occupations by which the people live; and this activity leads, as a matter of necessity, to a correspondent increase in our internal and external trade. Poor-rates diminish, and the prisons are relieved of a portion of their customary inmates. The general history of the year 1849 affords subjects of national thankfulness upon all these points. The various parochial returns of all the largest cities and towns of the kingdom have from time to time, as they were published, shown in detail the diminution of pauperism within their respective boundaries, and the simultaneous, if not consequent, diminution of police and prison charges. It only remained for the aggregate Poor-law return for the kingdom during the whole year, to corroborate these partial statements. The document just issued is, in this respect, as satisfactory as could be expected. A glance at the return will show the diminished cost of the pauperism of 1849, as compared with 1848. The total sum expended for in-door and out-door relief of the poor in England and Wales, during the year 1848, was £6,180,765, or 7s. 1½d. per head on the whole population. The cost for the same purposes in 1849 was £5,792,963, or 6s. 6½d. per head on the whole population—making a diminution of about 6½ per cent. Taking the adult male, or working population, at one-fifth of the whole population of England, the lower estimate would still indicate a severe pressure upon the bones and muscles of the nation. It would show that the working-men of England—in which we include both rich and poor—the head-worker as well as the hand-worker—the trader as well as the operative—the owner as well as the producer of wealth—pay an annual tax of upwards of 31s. each individual towards the support of the able-bodied and impotent poor; a tax equal in amount to the sums levied in some countries for the whole machinery of Government, and all general and local burdens, political and social. It is, therefore, matter of congratulation to find that so heavy a burden is not permanent; and that, if the dispensations of Providence on the one hand, and the mistakes and misgovernment of Legislation on the other, may temporarily increase its magnitude, so the bounty of Providence in sending abundant harvests, and the enlarged experience of public men, in removing obstructions from the path of industry, and giving fair play to the energies of the people, may as sensibly, and perhaps, more permanently decrease it.

A comparison of the number of paupers during the two years is still more favourable than the comparison of cost. The number relieved in 1848 was 893,743; the number relieved in 1847 was 827,919: a diminution of 65,824, or nearly 7½ per cent. If we consider that these 65,824 persons were principally of the class of able-bodied paupers, relieved by the returning prosperity of the nation from the unhappy necessity of living upon the public alms, and transformed from idle and useless wealth-consumers into industrious and useful wealth-producers, our reason for thankfulness will be still further increased.

It appears from the report, that an erroneous idea of the amount of English pauperism has been extensively circulated both in England and elsewhere, and that much unnecessary lamentation has been raised over the assumed fact, that every ninth person in England was a pauper. The Poor-law Board was itself to blame for this error. The document just issued—though it does not exactly explain by what mode of calculation the Poor-law officials allowed this inference to be fairly drawn from their published statements in the year 1848—proclaims the fact that the error was committed, and affirms the pauperism of 1848 to have in reality amounted to only one in sixteen of the whole population. This is a very different result, which we recommend to the serious notice, not alone of those who have been building theories upon, and devising remedies for, such a deplorable state of things—but of those whose prophecies of impending ruin to this nation have had no better, if any other foundation.

One of the greatest evils consequent upon a lax administration

of the Poor-law was the encouragement formerly, and in some parts of the country still, given to those wandering armies of idleness, filth, and vice, known as tramps or vagrants. Tramping within the last few years has become a regular profession. Tramps of both sexes, young and old—enemies alike of work, of decency, and of cleanliness—have scoured the country from end to end, begging by day, and using the Union-houses or vagrant-sheds as regularly and systematically as richer travellers use hotels and inns. Too commonly they were received to all the privileges of these establishments on their mere application, and were provided with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast. Most of these tramps knew perfectly well the "Union" or "shed" where the most liberal allowances were given, and duly informed their more ignorant companions of the places which it was best to frequent and encourage for their liberality, or to avoid for their parsimoniousness. The evil at last became so enormous, that, in obedience to the reiterated complaints of those who saw its whole extent and its daily increase, the President of the Poor-law Board issued in August, 1848, a minute, urging upon boards of guardians throughout the country the necessity of discriminating between real and simulated destitution. Regulations of a more stringent character were consequently adopted; the pauper hostelrys were made less luxurious than they formerly were; the dirty applicants, whose horror of cold water and soap is only equalled by their dread of labour in any shape, were subjected to a nightly purification as a *sine qua non* of relief; and their tattered garments were strictly searched for hidden coin. These wholesome measures soon produced their effect. The Irish tramps, who, after making a few pounds at haymaking, or other agricultural work in England, sowed up their treasure in their rags and did not scruple to beg their way back to Ireland, were deterred by the

strictness of the search to which they were subjected; and the English vagrants took alarm at the compulsory ablutions by which they could alone become qualified for their nightly lodgings, and ceased, to a considerable extent, to trouble the rate-payers with the infliction of their presence. The number of such tramps relieved in one day before the issuing of this salutary measure was 13,714. The number relieved in the corresponding day of the year subsequent to its promulgation was only 5622; showing a diminution of 8052, or nearly 59 per cent.

The return is, in other respects, as gratifying; and proves generally a greatly improved state of things, as compared with the preceding year. In an old and artificial state of society, we cannot expect entirely to eradicate pauperism. It is evident, however, that, aided by the bounty of Heaven, the nation may find means to diminish its pressure, to lessen its numbers, and, by educating the children of the poor who are thrown upon its hands, to elevate the moral and social position of the next generation. Upon the last-mentioned point, the success of the Poor-law Board has not been so great as could be wished; but, notwithstanding the insufficient means at its command, and the inefficient power which it wields, it has been enabled, even in this respect, to effect some good. In the metropolis alone, it has, in conjunction with the guardians of various parishes and unions, made provision during the year for the proper education and industrial training of upwards of two thousand children, and has devoted its best attention to the improvement of workhouse schools in every part of the country.

This is an important work; and, until that apparently remote period when sects and parties shall cease to squabble upon the great question of national education, it is, perhaps, the most important which the Poor-law Board is called upon to perform. We are glad to see that the work has not been neglected.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD TRURO, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

SIR THOMAS WILDE, who has just been promoted to the Woolsack, as Baron Truro, was born in 1782. After practising as an attorney, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 7th Feb., 1817. He joined the Western Circuit, and soon rose into considerable practice. His knowledge of the law, combined with his great eloquence, made him one of the most successful advocates of his time. He was for many years the confidential and legal adviser of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, and his connexion with that gentleman caused him to be engaged as one of the junior counsel for the Queen on the celebrated trial of Queen Caroline. Though surrounded by rivals of the highest eminence and the brightest fame, Wilde always stood among the foremost, and obtained briefs in some of the greatest causes ever tried. For instance, he was engaged on the winning side in the famous action of *Small v. Atwood*, in which his fees are said to have amounted to something enormous. In 1824 he became a serjeant-at-law; and he was appointed King's Serjeant in 1827, and Solicitor-General in 1839, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In 1841 he first became Attorney-General; and after a second time holding that office, he succeeded the late Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; his recent appointment as Lord Chancellor places him at the very summit of his profession.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris this week are of little interest. In the Legislative Assembly, the sole subject that attracted attention was the nomination of the Commission who are to watch over public affairs during the prorogation. All parties have been trying to get some friends elected: the general character of the Commission, however, is Conservative. The President of the Republic is said to be much annoyed that all his own friends should have been purposely rejected from the Commission.

The individuals who signed a violent petition against the electoral law, and who were ordered by the Assembly to be prosecuted, were tried on Monday, and acquitted.

Fifteen persons were arrested on Monday night in the Rue St. Victor, upon the charge of being members of a secret society, having unlawful designs. A quantity of red caps and flags, besides arms, papers, pamphlets, &c., were seized by the police, which leave no doubt that a conspiracy existed against the present Government. Upon the examination of the papers seized on the occasion, it was discovered that many persons of respectability formed part of the secret society, which was called *Nemesis*, and composed of all shades of Democrats. It was intended to have Paris marked out into nineteen sections, under many committees, with the view of "arresting the progress of reaction; of making the democratic principle triumph by all possible means; and assuring the consequences of a veritable republic."

On Monday, a house was searched at Bonnelles, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, when 400 bullets, a great deal of gunpowder, and other kinds of ammunition, were discovered. They were taken possession of by the police, who also arrested the occupier of the dwelling.

An extraordinary commission has been ordered to Marseilles to replace the municipal authorities, who would not comply with Government orders to release from quarantine vessels from Malta not having sick on board.

The President of the Republic is shortly to take a journey to the departments of the east.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The hostile forces are in presence, but no engagement of any consequence had taken place up to the latest dates, which are from Hamburg to the 22nd inst. By those we learn that the Danes had given up the two small vessels they had captured, and that the Danish troops had entered Angeln. Two or three trifling skirmishes had taken place between the opposing armies, but more with the view of ascertaining the number of the respective forces than with any other object. They were, however, drawing nearer to each other, and concentrating their men; so that a determined engagement will probably soon take place. Intelligence had been received that the Schleswig-Holstein steam gun-boat, *Von der Tann*, commanded by Lieut. Lane, had accidentally run on shore when, fearing that the vessel might fall into the hands of the Danes, Lieut. Gale gave orders for the crew to take to the boats, and then to blow up the gun-boat, which instructions were strictly complied with.

PORTUGAL.

We have news from Lisbon of the 19th inst., announcing that Mr. Clay, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* not deeming the reply of the Portuguese Government satisfactory, respecting the demands of the United States' Cabinet, had demanded his passports, which were of course granted, and was preparing to leave upon his return home. The dispute must now be referred to Congress, and, therefore, no immediate hostilities need be apprehended.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 11th inst. The news thus conveyed is important, viz. that of the unexpected death of the President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, who expired at Washington on Tuesday night, the 9th inst., at 35 minutes past ten o'clock. The President's indisposition first became known at Washington upon the 7th, when he was stated to be suffering from diarrhoea. He was attended by Drs. Hall and Witherspoon, of Washington, who reported that his condition at that time was "serious, but not critical." It appears, however, that they considered it right to send for the President's son-in-law, Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, who arrived on the 7th and expressed an opinion that the situation of the President was quite as serious as it was when he was visiting Erie in 1849, and when he suffered severely from the same complaint. On the morning of the 8th the President was reported to be "very feeble, but somewhat easier." A subsequent bulletin stated that his malady "had assumed the appearance of remittent typhoid." Colonel Taylor, the President's son, arrived from Baltimore during that day. In the evening the physicians reported "that the President was much better, though not beyond danger." This was the last account received at New York prior to the packet sailing on the 9th inst. All the subsequent particulars are by telegraph, and they state that the diarrhoea ended in congestion of the brain which proved fatal. The Vice-President, cabinet, mayor, marshal of the district, the attending physicians, and his family surrounded his bed. His last words were, "I am prepared—I have endeavoured to do my duty."

Immediately upon the death of the President, Mr. Fillmore, hitherto Vice-President, assumed the government of the country. He was finally sworn into office on the 10th. President Taylor's cabinet as a matter of course tendered their resignation. Various changes were predicted: among others it was said that Mr. Webster would be called to office as one of the Secretaries of State; but all this was mere speculation. The general impression was, however, that comparatively few of the ministers would resume office, and this belief was supported by the circumstance that only two days antecedent to the President's death they had received a check in Congress upon the question of a money claim by an individual upon the Treasury.

The funeral of the President was fixed for Saturday, the 13th, at noon. In Congress several eulogies had been delivered on his character.

The cholera has reappeared in several of the western cities, taking much the same course as it did last year. At Cincinnati there had been 63 fatal cases in one day. The Washington dispatch states that the Rev. Father Coombs, priest of Leonardtown, died suddenly without previous illness. Two fatal cases (and numerous others who have recovered) had occurred there, resembling much the Asiatic cholera.

The confession of Professor Webster of the killing of Dr. Parkman had been, in a measure, supplanted in the public mind by the discussions as to his probable fate. The governor and council of Massachusetts were examining petitions in favour of the wretched man; but the subject would not be resumed until the 18th of the month. One of the petitions in his favour was signed by 984 inhabitants of New York; another was from one of the jurymen who tried him; there were two or three from individuals who said that they committed the murder, and not Webster.

A dreadful fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., and one in Brooklyn, near New York, on the 7th. The former destroyed more than 200 buildings. A quantity of gunpowder and saltpetre, stored in a cellar, exploded, and nearly twenty persons were blown into the river, of whom several were dreadfully injured. Moor's Telegraph Office was burned, and Bain's endangered, but saved. At Brooklyn the amount of property destroyed was much less, but, by a singular coincidence, several explosions of saltpetre occurred, greatly enhancing the mischief done by the conflagration.

A severe storm visited Albany (capital of the State of New York), tearing up the pavement in many of the streets, and flooding many dwellings and warehouses. A railroad bridge was carried away, and a train precipitated into the water, and several lives lost. The canal in that region was much damaged.

The ratifications of the Nicaraguan treaty had been exchanged, and the treaty would be proclaimed on the 15th.

The case of Lopez and other Cuban invaders had been adjourned until the December sitting of the United States District Court at New Orleans.

On the 4th inst. a serious riot occurred near Baltimore, in which several persons were shot, and one has since died.

The Texas and Santa Fe difficulty deepens in interest and danger. Public meetings have been held at Austin and other towns of Texas, in favour of asserting the claims of Texas to Santa Fe, by force of arms, if necessary, and in defiance of the declared independence of Santa Fe by the people of that extensive region, and in defiance also of the Federal Government of the United States. But it is understood that the authority of the general Government would be interposed, should such a step be unfortunately rendered indispensable.

CALIFORNIA.

We have accounts, via New York, from St. Francisco to the 1st June. The Government of New Granada, in compliance with the remonstrances of the American Minister, had discontinued the requirement of passports from persons crossing the Isthmus. Serious collisions had occurred between the United States, troops and the Indians of the Sacramento Valley; but the loss being chiefly on the Indian side, they had sued for peace, and a treaty had been concluded. The mining tax upon foreigners gave much dissatisfaction, and proved difficult of collection, very energetic resistance being offered in many instances. The Chilian, French, and one or two South American flags have been raised as rallying points for resistance. Two or three persons have been stabbed, and a large number of armed Americans having marched out of Stockton and Sonora to suppress the insurrection, a collision was anticipated at the latest dates. The foreigners in that region of California are said to number 10,000, and they do

not resist either the right or the payment of any moderate tax; but they complain that the price of licences as fixed by the act of the Californian Legislature, is enormous, unjust, and tyrannical; and private letters say that many of the Americans are of the same opinion. The accounts of rich placers and heavy lumps of gold are as dazzling and hyperbolic as ever, but an unusually good gold crop is expected during the season. 2,500,000 doles. have been received by this arrival.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PROVISION FOR THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a message from her Majesty, requesting their Lordships to concur with the Commons in making a suitable provision for the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The noble Marquis gave notice for next evening to move an address in reply to her Majesty's most gracious message.

On the motion of the Earl of EGLINTON, three men, Joseph Byrne, Joseph Hinde, and Duncan McArthur, were committed to the custody of the Black Rod for forging signatures to a petition relative to the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Bill.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS having mentioned a day for the second reading of the Marriages Bill,

Lord STANLEY complained of such a bill having been brought up so late in the session, and expressed his objection to it, suggesting that the best course for the noble Earl to adopt in respect to it would be to withdraw it, and introduce it at an early period next session in their Lordships' House.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS thereupon said, that he would take till next evening to decide upon what course he should take in regard to the bill.

The County Courts Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Population Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, and the Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

The Borough Courts of Record Bill was read a second time. Several other unopposed bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In the early sitting, the remaining clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill were agreed to.

At the evening sitting—

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at a morning sitting, move the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill; that he would on Friday next, at twelve o'clock, move the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Australian Colonies Government Bill; and that he would not proceed this session with the Parliamentary Oaths (Jews) Bill, but would bring it forward at the earliest period next session.

DEMERARA.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. HUME called attention to the petition from Demerara, praying for British institutions. The hon. member said that the colonists of British Guiana complained of many grievances, which he considered were caused by the Governor having a casting vote, which made him practically absolute.

Lord J. RUSSELL refused to discuss statements which were not yet received in an official form. The noble Lord said that Governor Barkly had planned, and partially executed, a scheme by which the colonial legislature would receive a large amount of the popular element.

Mr. Hume's motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. HUTT called attention to the petition of Mr. G. C. Redman, who claimed compensation for losses inflicted by the seizure of his vessels in 1833, by the French Government, at Portendie, on the coast of Africa, but after a short conversation, it was ruled that the hon. member could not make a motion.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to, after a great deal of discussion, and several amendments.

At one o'clock the chairman reported progress.

The reports of the resolutions on the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary's annuities were received, and leave given to bring in bills founded thereon.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time, and, some amendments having been made in it, passed.

QUICK MODE OF DESPATCHING BUSINESS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

At this time, past two o'clock on Tuesday, and the House having been sitting, with a short cessation, since twelve o'clock at noon on Monday, Mr. BROTHERTON, by way of joke, proposed that the remaining thirty-seven orders of the day be got regularly through, and that the House proceed with the business on Tuesday, without going through the form of adjournment.

The long list of orders of the day having been either postponed or forwarded a stage at railway pace, without discussion, and amidst laughter and confusion,

The motion for the further consideration of the Attorneys' Certificates Bill, as amended, was moved by Lord R. GROSVENOR.

The bill as amended was considered.

Lord R. GROSVENOR then moved that the bill be read a third time on Thursday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thereupon moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time on that day three months.

The House divided—For Lord R. Grosvenor's motion, 88; against it, 112: majority against fixing the third reading for Thursday, 24.

The House again divided on the question that the bill be read a third time that day three months. For this motion, 113; against it, 84: majority for the Government, 29.

The bill was consequently lost.

The House then adjourned at three o'clock on Tuesday morning to twelve o'clock the same day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MARRIAGES BILL.

In reply to a question from Lord STANLEY, the Earl of ST. GERMANS said he should be prepared to state on Thursday whether he intended to proceed with this bill; and, if so, on what day he would propose the second reading.

PROVISION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The order of the day having been read for taking into consideration on this subject, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he begged to move an address in pursuance of her Majesty's message, and in conformity with its terms. It was hardly necessary for him to call their Lordships' attention to the circumstances of the case; there must be but one general feeling on the subject. Their Lordships knew that there was a bill before the other House the object of which was to give £6000 a year to the Duchess of Cambridge, £12,000 a year to the present Duke of Cambridge, and £3000 a year to the Princess Mary of Cambridge. (Hear, hear.) He would make no further observation, but at once move "that a humble address be presented to her Majesty to return thanks

for her most gracious message, and to assure her that the House will avail itself of every opportunity of manifesting its dutiful attachment to her Majesty's person, and of its readiness to concur in any measures which may be necessary to carry out the objects of her Majesty's message." (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM would only say what he had stated on former occasions, that, as long as the unchristian law disfigured our statute-book which restrained the Royal family from marrying, it was a matter of strict justice that Parliament should provide for those illustrious persons. As long as they were not allowed to intermarry with subjects of this country endowed with wealth, they should be guaranteed against the effects of such a law.

The Earl of GLENALL presented a petition from Tipperary, complaining of agricultural distress, and of the working of the present Poor-law. The noble Earl bore out the facts set forth, and enforced the prayer of the petition, which was laid on the table.

The Population Bill and the Population (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE NATION.

On the motion for the third reading of the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill,

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH warmly expostulated against the state of military insecurity in which, he contended, the country stood in relation to foreign countries. He considered that, as we had adopted a new foreign policy, we should keep a force in hand sufficient to maintain our pretensions; and he thought that if the Government were not able to keep up such a public force as would give security to the country, they ought at least to abstain from giving offence to nations with weapons in their hands.

The Earl GREY could neither concur in the assumption that this country stood in a state of insecurity with regard to its military force, nor that we should lower our tone towards foreign states. He had never heard that the Government had adopted any new foreign policy. The policy pursued by the present Government was the same as that acted upon since the days of Cromwell; and he (Lord Grey) trusted that Englishmen abroad would ever feel that the shield of England was over them wherever they were. In real and substantial power, this country was advancing more rapidly than any foreign state, and was better prepared for war now than she was for many years past.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, and the Vestries and Vestry-Clerks Bill were read a third time and passed.

Several unopposed bills on the table were advanced a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had an early sitting.

The clauses of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill were discussed in committee. Eight clauses having been agreed to, progress was reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

At the evening sitting—

IRISH POOR-LAW.

Colonel DUNNE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Poor-Law. The honourable member said that, whereas, in 1847, the rental of Ireland was thirteen millions, and the poor-rate only half a million, the rental last year had fallen to nine millions, while the poor-rate had increased to two millions. After pointing out those parts of the Irish Poor-Law which he desired to amend—that relating to out-door relief being the principal—the honourable and gallant member said he wished to lay the bill on the table,

in order that the House and the country might become acquainted with its details.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON seconded the motion.

Mr. P. SCROPE urged the necessity of finding employment for the Irish population.

Sir G. GREY was willing to assent to the introduction of the bill, on the distinct understanding that he should not be held pledged to its provisions. He considered that it would be very inexpedient to alter the Irish Poor-Law now; and, while he admitted that out-door relief should be diminished as much as was practicable, he utterly repudiated any such principle as that maintained by Mr. P. Scrope, that the Government should attempt to find general employment for the people.

Mr. French, Mr. A. Stafford, Major Blackall, Sir W. Barron, and Mr. S. Crawford made a few remarks, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

INCOME-TAX ON FARMERS.

Colonel SIBTHORP drew the notice of the House to the necessity of remitting the Income-tax now levied on the tenant-farmers of Great Britain, and moved a resolution that, from and after the 20th of September next, the Income-tax levied on tenant-farmers under Schedule B, shall cease and determine. It might be urged that the Income-tax would expire next year, and that it would not, therefore, be worth while to make such a proposition as that he submitted; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would promise that it was his intention not to renew the tax, he (Colonel Sibthorp) would at once withdraw his motion. The hon. and gallant Colonel maintained that the depression of agriculture and the low price of agricultural produce caused by the repeal of the Corn-laws, gave a strong claim to the tenant-farmers for exemption from the Income-tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not agree to the principle that tenant-farmers should be exempt from a general tax like the Income-tax, but he considered that it would be better to postpone the discussion of the subject till next session, when the renewal of the Income-tax would have to be debated.

Mr. BUCK was ready to support the motion if pressed to a division, but he did not think the gallant Colonel would gain much by dividing in the then state of the House.

Mr. NEWDEGATE condemned the course pursued by the Government during the session towards the agricultural interests. Nothing could be more unjust than the neglect with which the great agricultural body had been met on all occasions; but he warned the Government that it would be impossible much longer to treat this great interest contemptuously, without making any effort to relieve them.

Mr. WODEHOUSE and Mr. SPOONER supported the motion.

Mr. DISRAELI said he should lose no opportunity of doing all in his power to obtain for the cultivation of the soil ample justice, and, therefore, he was prepared to give his cordial vote for the motion.

The Marquis of GRANBY pointed out the manifest injustice of assessing the farmer's income-tax on half his rent, which might have been fair enough in 1842, when they made large profits, but which was grossly unfair now, when farmers made no profit at all.

Mr. HUME and Mr. BRIGHT opposed the motion.

The House having divided, there were—For Colonel Sibthorp's motion, 32; Against it, 50: majority against the motion, 18.

Mr. WYLD obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the general practitioners of surgery, medicine, and midwifery.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. HUME called attention to the causes of the late riots and proclamation of martial law in Cephalonia, and proceedings thereon; and into the grievances of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands. The hon. member charged Sir Henry Ward with proclaiming martial law without necessity, and lamented that one who was so loud in his declaration of liberal opinions when in that House, should, the moment he obtained power, and became High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, have forgotten all those opinions. He (Mr. Hume) thought at the time that Sir Henry Ward's appointment was one of the best the Government ever made; but he was now convinced that it was one of the worst they could have made. The hon. member moved an address to her Majesty, praying for the appointment of a Royal commission to proceed to the Ionian Islands, and make inquiries into the proceedings of the High Commissioner, and into the grievances of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands.

Lord NUGENT seconded the motion; and was proceeding with his speech when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. SHAFTO ADAIR withdrew the Poor Relief (Cities and Towns) Bill, after a discussion, and at the request of Mr. Baines, who said the question involved in it was so bound up with that of settlement, that it could not be discussed this session advantageously.

Sir W. CLAY moved the second reading of the Compound Householders Bill, the object of which is to give the franchise in towns to those occupying tenants whose landlords have compounded for the rates.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. He could not assent to the proposition to place lodgers—for such the lodgers contemplated by this bill would be—on the same footing as 40s. freeholders.

Sir G. GREY had no hesitation in giving his support to the second reading of the bill, which was the same as that introduced last year, which was in conformity with the spirit of the Reform Act.

Sir E. Buxton, Mr. Trelawny, Mr. Spooner, Sir H. Willoughby, and Sir G. Peckell addressed the House, which then divided—For the second reading, 80; against it, 24: majority for the bill, 56.

Mr. C. PEARSON moved the second reading of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill.

Mr. BARING WALL opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. ANSTEE seconded the amendment.

Colonel Thompson, Mr. Alcock, Mr. G. Thompson, and Lord D. Stuart supported the bill.

Mr. HAWES thought that the shopkeepers generally would be favourable to any measure which would restrict Sunday trading in an effective manner.

Mr. W. J. FOX was unfavourable to the bill, on the ground that it was based on a principle not sufficiently broad.

Sir J. GRAHAM was prepared to support the second reading for exclusively social reasons, though he should propose several amendments in committee.

Mr. AGLIOSBY opposed the bill.

The House having divided, there were—For the second reading, 101; against it, 22: majority for the second reading, 79.

On the motion of Mr. AGLIOSBY, the House went into committee on the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, and resumed the discussion on its clauses; but before any further progress was made,

Mr. HENLEY moved that the chairman report progress.

The committee divided—For reporting progress, 61; against it, 36: majority, 25.

The Borough Gaols Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Coroners' Fees Abolition Bill was read a second time.

The Navy Pay Bill was read a second time, and the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill went through committee.

SMALL TENEMENTS RATING BILL.

The order of the day having been moved for the adjourned debate on the second reading of a clause proposed to be added to this bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the object of the clause, which was that where the owner was rated to the poor, instead of the occupier having paid his rates, the occupier should be entitled to the same privileges which he would have had if he had himself paid the rates; that in case the owner did not pay such rates, it would be lawful for the occupier to tender to the overseer payment of the rate due from the owner in respect of the occupier's premises; that the overseer should be bound to receive payment so tendered; and that the occupier so paying should be entitled to exercise all privileges belonging to him, and also to deduct the amount of such rate from his rent. If some such clause was not adopted, many municipal voters would be disfranchised.

Mr. STANFORD thought that the clause was almost a supplement to the Reform Bill, and ought not to be discussed in so thin a House.

Mr. HENLEY thought they ought not to depart from the principle of the Municipal Bill, which made it incumbent on a person to claim a vote before being entitled to it.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that, as at present advised, he did not think it would be expedient to adopt the clause.

After a few words from Mr. BAINES, the House divided—

For the second reading of the clause, 38; against it, 29: majority, 9.

Six o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

STOCK-IN-TRADE BILL.

This bill passed through committee.

MARRIAGES BILL.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS moved that the order of the day for the second reading of this bill be read for the purpose of being discharged. He hoped that during the recess their Lordships would consider this bill calmly and deliberately, without suffering their minds to be prejudiced by the vehement denunciations against this bill, so that early next session they might take into their consideration the recommendation of several most pious clergymen and of the learned members of the commission appointed to consider this subject, and that some such alteration should take place in the law.

The Bishop of SALISBURY said that the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the subject gave no opinion on the matter; certainly not one in favour of the Bill.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS said the report pointed out the evils of the existing state of the law.

The Bishop of OXFORD protested against the idea of the Church of England not condemning those marriages.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS explained. These marriages might be celebrated in the Church of Rome by a dispensation from the Pope.

The Bishop of OXFORD said the Pope might, by dispensation, legalise a marriage between a brother and sister.

Lord BROUGHAM said that argument from the practice of the Church of Rome proved too much or too little, for the Pope might, by a dispensation,

enable a man to marry his grandmother. He should seriously consider the subject during the recess.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill was then discharged. Lord MONTAGUE presented a petition praying for the establishment of steam communication with Australia.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock, at which the amendment, in the Mercantile Marine Bill were considered and agreed to. The report was received, and the third reading fixed for Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

The nine first clauses of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill were also discussed and agreed to.

In the evening sitting:—

SUPPLY.—STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, before the vote was taken for the Contract Packet Service,

Lord NAAS rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to order such measures to be taken as will ensure the immediate establishment of regular steam communication with her Australian colonies. The noble Lord proceeded to call the attention of the House to the delay and uncertainty which arose in the transmission of intelligence from the Australian colonies to this country, and to the fact that the members of the Government were frequently indebted to the colonial newspapers for important information which reached this country before their own official dispatches from those colonies.

During last year, on one occasion, four or five months had elapsed without any communication between this country and the Australian colonies. In the year 1847 the average length of the passage was 121 days, and in 1848 it was 119 days. From this it would be seen that the ordinary time for conveying letters and communications from this country to Sydney varied from 120 to 130 days; but if the plan which he was about to propose now were adopted, or something like it, the passage would be reduced to 70 days. Three routes had been suggested for this steam communication. First, the western route by Good Hope, a distance of 13,630 miles; second, the southern route by the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 13,630 miles; and thirdly, the eastern route by Singapore, a distance of 12,099 miles. The first route, however, although the shortest, was objectionable, on account of the want of trade on the Pacific, and the difficult sea voyage between Singapore and Australia.

The second route, in his opinion, was decidedly the best, as it would include many intermediate ports and places of importance, and would be the best adapted for the purpose of emigration. The third route by Singapore would take in the present Overland Mail to India, and it had this advantage over the others, that it placed India in direct communication with Australia, but really, for his part, as the sea part of the passage would have to be performed by screw steamers, he could not see why both this and the Cape route could not be adopted together. The Legislature of New South Wales had voted some £6000 towards carrying out that scheme of postal transmission between that country and England, and calculated that the revenue which would be derived from such transmission would amount to £20,000. Van Diemen's Land was also ready to unite in the same object, and in the full confidence of the great benefit which would result to that colony and the mother country, and so likewise in respect of the other colonies. A quicker and more regular communication with England, would prevent the markets of the colonies being overstocked with commodities, which was one of the greatest evils to which they could be subject. He thought it quite clear that the greatest advantages would result to this country as well as to the colonies in a commercial point of view, if the regular and rapid steam communication which he proposed was established.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should be obliged to oppose the motion of the noble Lord, but he presumed his object had been effected in calling the attention of the House to the subject. The House was well aware that he was as desirous as any one to effect a rapid and regular communication with the colonies, and he only regretted that he would not be able before the end of the session to announce that some definite arrangement had been made to accomplish that object. But the fact was, that the East India Company had objected to the contract of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company being extended to comprise communication with Australia; and, as the East India Company were parties to the contract, it could not be altered until the charter of the East India Company expired, in two years hence.

After a short discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. Several votes were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, the contralto of Her Majesty's Theatre, gave a *matinée musicale* on Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, under the patronage of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The room was fully and fashionably attended, and the fair *bénéficiaire* had the co-operation of Madame Sontag, Madame Frezzolini, Madame Giuliani, Mdlle. Parodi, Signor Calzolari, Lorenzo, Lablache, sen. and jun., and M. Lefort; the accompanists being Balfe, Eckert, Biletta, and Frelon.

Mr. John Parry gave his "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," at the Music Hall, last Monday.

Mr. W. T. Best, organist of the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, gave a performance of organ music last Monday, on one of Mr. Bishop's new instruments.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris announces that the Minister of the Interior has issued orders to put a stop to the purchase by the *entrepreneurs de succès*, from the directors of theatres, of their entrances. It appears that the chief of the *claqueurs* regularly contracted with managers for the exercise of their functions; and the Minister is of opinion that, if the services of the *claqueurs* be necessary, it is better that they should be in the pay of the managers, than that the managers should be in the pay of the *claqueurs*. It would be better if the system of *la claque* were altogether abolished in Paris; it is terrible for art and artists to be exposed to the tender mercies of these moral assassins.—Mdlle. Lind quitted Stockholm on the 29th ult., for Lubeck; she gave £200, prior to her departure, to the Swedish Temperance Society.—Negotiations are in progress for the engagement of Sontag for St. Petersburg, in addition to Grisi, Mario, Tambril, Tamburini, &c., who return, in September, to the Russian capital.

M. Vivier, the celebrated horn player, is engaged for the farewell concert on a short visit.—It is rumoured in the musical circles that a project is in course of organization to commence, in October next, a series of performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the title of "Grand National Concerts," at cheap prices. Of Mdlle. Lind, at Liverpool.—M. Benedict has gone to Stuttgart, his native city, under the management, it is affirmed, of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen. By the term "National Concerts" it is not intended that English music is to be performed, but every school and class of music are to be included in the programmes, for which the first foreign and native vocal and orchestral talent will be engaged. Any plan having legitimately for object the promotion of art amongst the masses, is worthy of support; and the undertaking will begin at a period of the year before our established musical societies and concerts have commenced their ordinary season.—We have on frequent occasions referred to the compositions of Signor Alari; at the commencement of the first occasion by Signor Alari, was sung by Mdlle. Masson, with great effect. The communion of the Comte de Paris, last Saturday, a "Salutaris," written for the Duchess of Orleans, as a mark of her satisfaction, has presented the composer with a handsome pin, as well as a brooch to the fair vocalist.—The "Black Malibran" is to appear next Monday, at the Hanover Booms, with the guitarists, the Ciebras.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Those who have witnessed the various dramatic efforts of Madame Sontag, since her return to the stage, must have remarked a nightly improvement not only in the filling up the several characters which she has assumed, but an increase of firmness, and a breadth of colouring. Her voice, which was ever clear, limpid, and sweet, has, from continuous exercise, gained in power; and, therefore, those who had formerly supposed her vocal and dramatic means were confined to a peculiar style of lyrical art, are now convinced that there is hardly a character in the lyrical repertoire, that is beyond her successful achievement. The announcement of Madame Sontag to appear in Donizetti's "La Figlia del Reggimento" caused considerable surprise in musical circles. By many it was deemed hazardous to her well-earned fame and perilous to her future prospects. The *soldatesque* spirit of the earlier maiden required a comic spirit, a dashing style, a rollicking manner, and a stage aptitude which were thought beyond the grasp of "my lady the Countess;" and then, Jenny Lind had created such intensity of admiration, such frenzies of delight; she had been so affluently sonneted, and stultified, and portrayed, that the name of Jenny Lind was seemingly identified with the "Daughter of the Regiment." The *prestige* was great, and the memory had sunk deep; the attempt seemed as ambitious as the hope was thought futile; but, despite all the doubts and dilemmas and former impressions, the essay has been made, and the result has proved triumphant as the opinions were various and conflicting. The conception of Madame Sontag's *Maria* is fresh, original, and piquant; there is just sufficient dash of the manners of the camp to impart the due colouring, without any lessening of the innate grace and cultivated refinement. It is throughout thoroughly feminine, unaffected, and truthful. Sontag threw herself heart and soul into the dramatic creation. The true philosophy of the character was well studied, and the external manner was charmingly sustained. There was also a dash of energy, which was not expected from the accustomed quietude of her style; and this came upon the audience with a sort of grateful surprise. The distinct phases of the part were capitally realised: the cheerfulness, the *insouciance*, the gay spirit, and the merry heart—the universal benevolence, the affectionate nature, the April shower of her sorrows, and the bright sunshine of her happiness—were each and all prettily contrasted, without seeking to produce violent effects. To dilate upon the perfect vocalisation of the part, would be matter of supererogation; for who that has listened to Sontag will question her supremacy? Anything more perfect than her "Lo dice ognun" has not been heard; the delicacy of her voice, and its power of sustentation, found admirable scope in the tender duet with *Tonio*, "Confession si ardente;" and the deep pathos and tear-

ful regret of her parting song to her beloved regiment, "Convien partir," elicited rapturous enthusiasm. In the second act, the grand *point d'appui* is the famous singing-lesson—here all the resources of the skillful musician, marvellous facility, affluence of ornament, and the justness of intonation, have in this full scope for exhibition. This is the test of the power of the executant; and in this Madame Sontag won a well-earned and triumphant verdict. The vocal embroidery was as novel as its accomplishment was perfect; the most extraordinary distances were taken with a reckless boldness which seemed full of danger; but the difficulties were surmounted with an ease and certainty that excited as much pleasure as wonder—the ascension and descension of the three octaves of semitones, were clear and distinct as that of a mechanical instrument, and the shakes were rendered with a sustained power that has been equalled only by Jenny Lind. The acclamation at the close was tremendous, and Madame Sontag was thrice recalled to receive the warm greetings of the public. The *Maria* of Madame Sontag will take a foremost rank amongst the lyrical triumphs of the present day.

The "Tempesta" has been given with unabated success. Indeed, every fresh representation proves its intrinsic worth. The *Miranda* of Sontag, the *Caliban* of Lablache, and the *Ariel* of Carlotta Grisi continue to excite their accustomed delight. We regret, however, to learn that this charming opera is to be performed for the last time on Thursday, owing to the termination of the engagement of Carlotta. The night is fixed for her benefit, when, added to the attraction of the last performance of the "Tempesta," selections will be given from Donizetti's opera of "La Favorita," in which Frezzolini, Gardoni, Coletti, and Belletti will appear; and several choreographic novelties by the graceful *bénéficiaire* and the elastic Amalia Ferraris will be presented.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" filled the theatre to overflow again on Saturday night.

On Tuesday, Rossini's magnificent work, "Semiramide," was performed for the first time this season. Grisi was in splendid voice, and sang and acted superbly. The delicacy and precision with which she executed the divisions in the aria "Bel ruggito," the declamatory energy with which she delivered the recitatives, and the power, skill, and taste she displayed in the several duos with *Assur* and *Assur*, were worthy of her most glorious days of histrionic and vocal supremacy. She was immensely cheered throughout the opera, and the ovations were frequent. After Alboni and Angri, the *Assur* of Mdlle. de Meric is tame and inefficient; but she has one of the finest contralto voices of the day, and, with its truly sympathetic quality, she ought to have achieved a more decided success. Her style is deficient, and hence it is that her vocalisation does not produce the due effect. The *Assur* of Tamburini, with all the physical decay in his once splendid voice, is still unapproachable in the passages exacting flexibility, and, as a piece of acting, is thoroughly artistic. The high priest of Tagliafico is cleverly and impressively sung. Tambril ought to have been *Idreno*, which Garcia was wont to play; and if Viardot had sung *Assur*, "Semiramide" would have attracted amazingly. The overture was deservedly encored; it was rendered to perfection, as were, indeed, the accompaniments, marches, and the choral pieces.

On Thursday, for the extra night, the long-promised "Juive" of Scribe and Halévy was produced, and, beyond all comparison, with the most gorgeous *mise en scène* ever known on the Continent. This opera was originally represented at the Académie Royale de Musique, February 23, 1835, with enormous success; and it has been adapted for Italy, Holland, Germany, &c., with equal popularity. In the same year (Nov. 16), Mr. Bunn brought out at Drury-Lane Theatre an English version, adapted by Planché, reducing the five acts to two, and omitting nearly the whole of the music; but so powerful was Scribe's drama, that even with this musical mutilation it ran eighty-four nights, Miss Ellen Tree, Miss Forde, Messrs. Cooper, Warde, Gubille, E. Seguin, and Vandenhoff sustaining the principal parts. In 1846 (July 29), the Brussels Opera Company, then performing at Drury-Lane Theatre, gave the "Juive" twice, with Madame Julien as *Rachele*, Mdlle. Chanton as *Princess*, M. Laborde as *Leazar*, M. Boulo as *Leopold*, M. Barelle as *Ruggiero*, and M. Zelger as *Cardinal*. In the original Parisian cast were Mdlle. Falcon, Madame Dorus Gras, MM. Nourrit, Levasseur, Lafont, Debade, Prevost, Derivis, Massol, Alexis, &c. After Nourrit, the Jew-goldsmith, *Leazar*, fell to Duprez, who most assuredly has never yet been rivalled in the *Shylock*-like malignity and power of his acting; Duprez, indeed, had all the terrific earnestness of the elder Kean. The characters at Covent Garden were thus distributed: *Rachele*, Mdlle. Viardot; *Princess Eudossia*, Mdlle. Vera; *Leopold*, Sig. Tambril; *Ruggiero*, M. Massol; *Alberto*, Sig. Polonini; *Herald*, Sig. Rommi; people of Constance, MM. Zelger, Mei, Soldi, Maratti, Gregorio, Rache, &c.; the *Cardinal de Broni*, Herr Fornes; and *Leazar* (Jew-goldsmith), Sig. Mario. It will be concluded from the above enumeration what care had been bestowed to secure the most effective *ensemble*; but, most unfortunately, Mario, who was seized with hoarseness whilst singing on Wednesday night, at Lord Lansdowne's concert, was unable to appear on Thursday night, and his part was cleverly undertaken, at the shortest notice, by Signor Maratti, who had played *Leazar* at the Belgian theatres, in French. Massol and Fornes were also indisposed, so that considerable disappointment was experienced; but it was, perhaps, better to produce the work on the night announced, than to change the opera. It has been judiciously curtailed in its present form, opening with an instrumental introduction, an *andantino* in common time, which, after a brief allegro, leads to a "Te Deum," at the rising of the curtain, with organ accompaniment. This "Te Deum" is sung in exultation at a victory over the Hussites by the Imperialists. The scene of action is Constance, at the period of the celebrated Council held in that city in 1414, to which John Huss was enticed to defend his doctrines, under the promise of safe conduct by the Emperor Sigismund, and where Huss was condemned and burnt. Scribe has but slightly referred to the Hussite Council, having selected the Hebrew type of faith as the symbol of the persecuting spirit of the middle ages. Thus, whilst the "Te Deum" is chanted, the Jew, *Leazar*, works at his trade, to the great scandal of the Constance population, who are about to throw him and his daughter *Rachele* into the vast lake; but the two Israelites are saved by *Leopold*, a Prince of the Empire, betrothed to *Eudossia*, the Emperor's niece. *Leopold* is disguised as *Samuel*, a painter, who has honourably courted the *Jewess*. Twice are the lives of *Leazar* and *Rachele* in peril from the infuriated populace; they are, however, rescued by the *Cardinal* as well as *Leopold*. The *Cardinal* has recognised in *Leazar* a Jew whom he had banished from Rome, before the *Priest* had taken holy orders. In this act, the double quartet in the Drinking Chorus, the waltz, the serenade of Tambril, and the march with the procession are the chief musical items, the voices of *Rachele* and *Leazar* telling powerfully in the *finale* as the Emperor's cortege defiles across the stage—the most dazzling and brilliant spectacle ever put upon a stage.

The second act begins with the celebration of the Passover in *Leazar*'s house, to the horror of *Leopold*, and whose dismay is at its height by the entrance of his intended spouse, the Princess. She purchases a valuable gold chain of the Jew as a *cadeau* to her lover on the nuptial day. After the Princess's departure, and a beautiful air sung by Viardot, *Leopold* explains to *Rachele* that he is a Christian, and a trio of surpassing interest ensues between the Jew, his daughter, and the supposed painter, who leaves the house without disclosing his real rank.

The third act is the grand banquet, in which *Rachele* and *Leazar*, whilst delivering to *Eudossia* the chain the Princess bought, identify *Samuel* as the *Prince Leopold*. Maddened with rage and jealousy, the Jewess does not hesitate to proclaim herself as the mistress of *Leopold*—such declaration entailing on both the penalty of death; and not only is excommunication of the Christian pronounced, but he is sentenced to die with the Jew and his daughter.

In the first scene of the fourth act are three exciting duos: the first, in which *Eudossia* pleads to *Rachele* to induce her to withdraw her accusation, and thus save *Leopold*'s life; the second between the *Cardinal* and *Rachele*, as she is about to appear before the Council, a mysterious sympathy appearing to exist between the churchman and the Jewess; and the third, between the *Cardinal* and *Leazar*, in which the Jew informs the Prelate that his daughter, who was supposed to have perished in a fire at Rome, was still alive—a declaration that brings the haughty *Priest* on his knees in supplication to the Jew, who, however, refuses to tell the *Cardinal* where the lost child can be found, exulting in the *Priest*'s paternal agony. A grand scene of *Leazar* finishes the scene; the slow movement is exquisitely scored, the cor Anglais and the oboe playing together (Barret and Nicholson), with the stringed instruments pizzicato. The last scene is appalling in its incidents, and the composer has kept pace with the sublimity of the poet's subject. After a chorus of bigotted and savage fury, there is the Death March; the city of Constance is seen in the distance; in the hollow is the countless multitude assembled to witness the torture of the Jew and his daughter; *Leopold* having been banished after *Rachele* has solemnly declared that there had been no guilt in his courtship of her. To the right of the vast amphitheatre is the raised seat of the *Cardinal*; in the square are the military posted—the solemn chants of the church are heard, and at length there is a solemn pause—*Leazar* is feverishly excited, when *Rachele*, with appeal at the preparations to cast her into a boiling cauldron, whispers with terror that she fears thus to die. "Will you live in honour and wealth to be a Christian?" exclaims the Jew. "Never will I change my faith!" replies heroically the doomed *Rachele*. The *Cardinal* descends to demand once more if his daughter be still alive. "Yes," answers the Jew, as *Rachele* ascends the platform, to be precipitated into the cauldron. "Where, then, is she?" joyfully utters the *Cardinal*. "There!" shrieks the Jew, with exulting voice, as his supposed daughter *Rachele*, the *Cardinal*'s child, is destroyed, and the curtain rapidly falls on a chorus of joy from the populace. Of the execution of this opera, and of the general characteristics of Halévy's music, we must postpone further notice at present, especially under the disadvantageous circumstances of its first performance; but the celebrity acquired by Viardot in Germany by her *Jewess* has been amply justified, and her *Rachele* will rival *Fides* in public estimation.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday Mdlle. Rachel took her benefit in the part of *Marie Stuart*, in Pierre Lebrun's tragedy so entitled. The French stage has here been indebted to the German, the more striking situations and much of the dialogue having been borrowed from the inspired page of Schiller. We recollect that a version of Schiller's tragedy was, many years ago, performed in this country, at Covent Garden Theatre, but it miserably failed—the last scenes in particular exciting immense laughter. This was mainly due to the length and tedium of the incidents. M. Lebrun has judiciously abridged the original play, and abated its irregularities, so that now it is calculated to please by its compactness. Schiller's great historical scene of the meeting of the two queens is retained by the adapter, and forms the most effective situation in the piece. It gives full scope for the illustrations of Rachel's peculiar powers. The suppression of emotion, in the first instance, in order to its more violent exhibition on the removal of the restraint, was altogether a suitable task for the display of skill and energy like hers. In

the final scene, where *Marie* parts with her domestics, she was wonderfully successful. The suggestive little touches of nature which she is called upon to illustrate were exquisitely interpreted. The actress completely triumphed over all the difficulties, which wrecked the English translation to which we have above alluded. They who then saw Miss Macaulay in the scene will conceive a higher opinion of Rachel.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Bayle Bernard we are happy to see again in the field of the familiar drama, for which he has a peculiar vein, and in which he has proved himself an exceedingly careful and successful writer. His new piece is entitled "The Emigré's Daughter." The heroine, supported by Miss Woolgar, is the child of a Royalist, *De Sombreuil* (Mr. Hughes), who, during the revolution of 1798, falls into danger of the Republican party. She is assailed by a fierce Dantonist, who threatens to denounce her father (then concealed by her as a gardener), unless she yields to his illicit entreaties. The fall of Robespierre, however, ultimately relieves her from all peril, and restores her parent to his former position in life. It must be confessed that the care with which Mr. Bernard manipulates his pieces, has the effect of so toning down his dialogue, as to deprive it of force and brilliance. This, however, is almost the natural result of aiming at tragic effect in a merely domestic drama. The author and his subject are at cross purposes. A comic character is introduced into the piece, one *Vox Roulade*, humorously embodied by Mr. Wright. The drama may prove successful, being throughout well acted.

This theatre has recently suffered an important loss in the death of one of its comedians, Mr. Munyard, whose dissolution took place on Monday week, the 15th inst.

We have also to regret the decease of Mrs. Clifford, of the Haymarket Theatre—the model of the stage prude and pseudo-fashionable lady. She died on Friday week.

STRAND.

Owing to the re-production at the St. James's of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," Mr. Oxenford's translation of it, under the title of the "Reigning Favourite," has been repeated for several nights; Mrs. Stirling supporting the heroine with her usual talent. On Thursday week Mdlle. Rachel was present at the performance.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

On Monday evening, Lieutenant Gale ascended from these gardens in his balloon, which had been inflated at the London Gas-works, and proceeded along the Thames, on board the *Citizen A* steamer, being guided over Vauxhall and Battersea bridges by ropes, and thence conveyed into the grounds. The ascent took place soon after ten o'clock—the balloon taking a north-westerly direction, and discharging showers of fire-works.

The gardens were crowded throughout the evening; and the unflagging succession of amusements, terminated by a beautiful *feu d'artifice*, and a wonderful rope ascent, gave universal satisfaction. The grounds were in admirable condition, and, being tastefully illuminated, presented a very gay scene.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—During the past week this successful Diorama, illustrating the Route of the Overland Mail to India, has been honoured with a visit from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Durham, Dukes of Grafton and Leeds, and Miss Normandy, Marchioness Aylesbury, Marquis and Miss Thomond, Countess Dysart, Count St. Germain, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, Earl and Countess of Wiltton, Earl and Countess Hopetoun, Countess Harewood, &c.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NEPAULESE.—On Wednesday evening, the directors of this company gave a grand ball at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, in honour of the visit of the Nepalese Ambassador and suite to this country. The rooms were decorated in a very costly manner, particularly the one in which the supper was laid out; and a retiring apartment was set apart for the exclusive use of the distinguished guests, in which his Excellency and the members of his suite partook of some fruit. The visitors, who numbered in all about 1000, comprised several members of the nobility and *corps diplomatique*, &c. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, and was kept up to a very advanced hour.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.—MEDICAL REFORM.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the medical profession, was held at their rooms in Hanover-square; Thomas Martin, Esq., presiding. The report of the council exhibited a mass of important documents bearing upon the case of the general practitioners, leaving little doubt of the ultimate success of the exertions of the institute, notwithstanding the opposition of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, to redress the grievances under which the general practitioners of this kingdom at present labour. A circular, issued by the Institute to the general practitioners, detailing its objects, and requiring individually the persons addressed to state whether they are desirous of a separate incorporation of all the qualified general practitioners of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, in an independent college of their own, upon the elective principle, comprising within its own limits the entire range of medical and surgical science and practice, with the control of the education and examination of all future members, has already been responded to in the affirmative by a great majority of the thousands of practitioners throughout the kingdom, proving the necessity of a separate incorporated body. Mr. Wyld, M.P., has just obtained leave to bring into the House of Commons a bill (on behalf of the council), with the sanction of the Secretary of State, but which, from the advanced period of the session, cannot be further proceeded with beyond its introduction. The details of the bill show the anomalous position in which the general practitioners of the medical science in this country are placed, in consequence of their being obliged to undergo an examination and take out a diploma from the College of Surgeons and the company at Apothecaries' Hall, without being enabled to participate in any benefits derivable from those institutions. The passing of this bill through the Legislature would place the general practitioner in a higher status, and enable him to occupy a more defined position than that which he now holds. On Wednesday last, at a dinner given at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, by the members of the institute, a presentation took place to James Bird, Esq., and Henry Ancell, Esq., the late honorary secretaries of the institute, in token of the valuable and efficient services rendered to the cause of the general practitioners of medical science since the formation of the society in 1846. The testimonials consisted of handsome silver candelabra, bearing suitable inscriptions, each of the value of eighty guineas, presented to each of the above gentlemen.

ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.—On Thursday, a superb silver Tea and Coffee Service was presented to G. E. J. P. King, Esq., for his services during the three years he held the office of Churchwarden in the above parish. The plate consists of a large Salver, bearing a view of St. Luke's Church, and an inscription; with a tea-pot, sugar basin, coffee biggin, and cream ewer. The presentation took place at a dinner of the parishioners, at Highbury Barn Tavern; H. W. Elder, Esq., in the chair.

SHIPPING OF THE GREAT BULL FROM NINEVEH.

THE English public will be rejoiced to hear that the Great Bull, and upwards of a hundred tons of sculpture, excavated by our enterprising countryman, Dr. Layard, are now on their way to England, and may be expected in the course of next September.

It is gratifying that England has not only rendered herself the first of the nations by those sterling qualities which so strongly characterise her natives—that she is not only distinguished by her arms and commerce, but that she uses these means to extend and disseminate the wealth, and comfort, and advantages produced by the arts of civilisation, at the same time that she administers happiness and contentment by inculcating the tenets of a pure religion. It is gratifying, we repeat, to consider, that, while her ports and magazines are full of the products of the most distant lands—while each of her busy citizens is constantly engaged in contributing to the aggrandisement and stability of his country, she does not neglect those arts and sciences which, though not distinguished by the appellation of *useful*, tend to cultivate and polish the understanding, and to humanize and socialize our fellow creatures, and without which the greater blessings of civilization would be lost to us. It was the knowledge and practice of this principle which so distinguished the ancient Greeks; and, while many equally or more powerful nations have passed into oblivion, has caused their name to be handed down as a precious heirloom to perpetual generations. May our land, therefore, long continue to cultivate with equal assiduity the useful as well as the polite arts, and to earn thereby, not the hatred and envy, but the esteem and admiration of foreign countries, and to insure the praises of a grateful posterity.

These reflections are prompted by the fact that our Museum is now enriched by many collections, each of which would be considered a treasure by any other country. We have the Elgin and Phigalian Marbles, the Lycian and Boodroom, and we are now forming a magnificent series of Assyrian Sculptures. The four former collections are unique, but the latter is equalled by that in the Museum of the Louvre. We are told that the French Government is determined to excel us in this instance, and that they have, accordingly, voted large sums for the expenses of excavation. We would not advise the squandering of a large amount on the idle pretext of forming a collection which would tend chiefly to gratify our vanity; but, when we consider the value which attaches to these remains—whose value is every day increasing, as our learned countryman, Major Rawlinson, continues to decipher and explain the wondrous and occult characters, unfolding to our eyes facts and records of history which have been buried in the earth for thousands of years—facts which are the more valuable as they refer to Kings, and peoples, and events referred to in the sacred Scriptures, thus proving ever more and more their authority and correctness—we trust that our Government will not be behind-hand in providing funds for this object, and that they will prevent our countrymen abandoning the enterprise to our neighbours, simply for lack of encouragement.

The drawing from which the Engraving at the head of this article is taken has been brought over by one of the Messrs. Lynch, of Bagdad, who has been with Dr. Layard, exploring the remains of Nineveh. It represents the action of shipping the Great Bull on board the *Apprentice*, at Marghill, on the right bank of the Euphrates, about three miles above the old city of Busrak. This place long formed the country residence of Colonel Taylor, lately our Political Agent at Bagdad and Busrak, and is now rented by Messrs. Stephen Lynch and Co., to the Hon. East India Company, as a *dépôt* for their vessels on the Euphrates. Alongside the *Apprentice* is the *Nicotris* steamer, under the command of Captain



SHIPPING THE GREAT BULL FROM NIMROUD, AT MORGHILL, ON THE EUFRATES.

Jones, I.N., whose influence with the natives is all-powerful, and to whose assistance we are much beholden in effecting this difficult operation on the muddy and deserted banks of the Euphrates. The *Apprentice* was sent out from this country by Mr. Alderman Finnis, at the instance of the Trustees of the British Museum; and to that gentleman and his nephews, Messrs. Lynch, we are indebted for a regular periodical communication between the Thames and the Euphrates. Another vessel belonging to the Alderman is now on the point of leaving, and we trust that she may, in like manner, return home laden with the precious relics of a great empire—bringing to our shore the monuments and trophies of what we had been too apt to regard as the semi-fabulous metropolis of the antique world.

PARISIAN RAILWAY EXCURSION.

EARLY on the morning of Sunday, the 14th inst., the inhabitants of the quiet town of Dunkerque were agreeably surprised by a large body of Parisians parading their streets in the highest holiday glee. It appears that, on the preceding evening, three monster trains started from Paris, conveying 2100 passengers, consisting of *badauds* (Paris Cockneys), while half that number was left behind for want of room. The low fare of 9f. (7s. 6d.) was a sufficient inducement to clerks, shopmen, and *employés* generally, to avail themselves of this Sunday trip, rightly calculating that they might leave their shops and

offices on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, and appear again at their posts on Monday morning at the same hour; and thus pass twelve hours of the Sunday in one of the cleanest and best regulated towns in France; which can boast also of possessing the most capacious and commodious harbour, with nearly two miles of quay room.

The reception of the Parisians by the people of Dunkerque of all ranks was so spirited as to give the town the appearance of a holiday *fête*. The enthusiasm of the Parisians knew no bounds when they arrived upon the Place de la République, where is the statue of the celebrated Jean Bart, already engraved in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*; and the Rue Arago from this point presented a multitudinous display of flags and standards floating from the roofs and windows of the houses, and garlands of roses and other flowers, and ribbons; the entrance was spanned by a tasteful arch of flowers and evergreens; and at one end of the street was suspended by wreaths a medallion, bearing the following inscription:—

AUX PARISIENS.

Perdus aux confins de la France,
Dunkerquois, dans nos flots on nous croyait péris,
Quand la vapeur un jour abrégea la distance,
Nous mit aux portes de Paris.

Venez, fils de la Capitale,
Avec nous cimenter un fraternel accord;
Venez, le ciel est pur, la marée est éale,
Et trois cents voiles sont au port.

The reverse bore—

DUNKERQUE. UNION. PARIS.

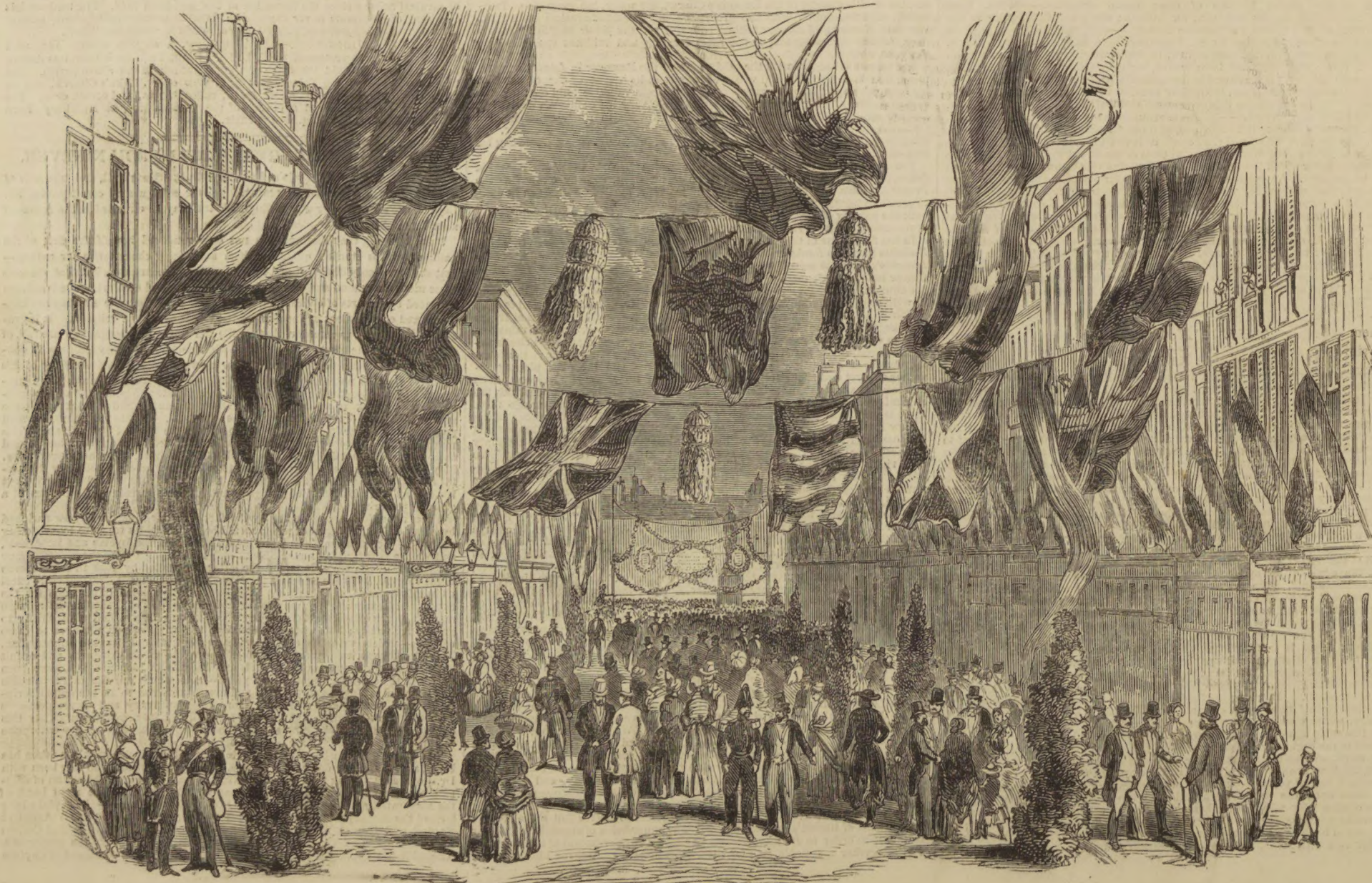
The Rues de la Marine, and de la Vierge, and the Quai were equally decorated; whilst the vessels in the Harbour vied with each other in their display of colours.

The weather was splendid; and the earliest curiosity of the Parisians was excited to behold the sea, to which they flocked by hundreds; then came the review of the National Guard, and next a fine band played several delightful airs in the park, and attracted vast numbers of promenaders.

At three o'clock, the harbour presented a very animated spectacle; for, at that hour, there were scarcely 100 of the 2100 visitors who did not avail themselves of this opportunity of a trip on the ocean. On each of the steamers, *City of London* and *Prinses van Orange*, there were not less than 300 passengers. Meanwhile, pilot-boats, fishing-boats, and every kind of craft was laid under contribution by the holiday crowd.

An excellent dinner was provided at the splendid Bath Rooms; and the afternoon having been passed in the utmost festivities, between seven and eight o'clock, the excursionists in a body, accompanied by 10,000 of the people of Dunkerque, reached the railway station, on their return; and the trains left amidst shouts from the Parisians of "Non pas adieu, mais au revoir! Vive les Dunkerquois!" The holiday folks were expected to arrive in Paris at about six o'clock in the morning, after passing two nights, and travelling 450 miles *sur un chemin de fer*.

We understand that it is in contemplation to have a pleasure excursion from London to Dunkerque and back at low fares, when a reception will be given to our countrymen on landing upon a more extensive and brilliant scale than was given to the Parisians.



RECEPTION OF PARISIAN RAILWAY EXCURSIONISTS AT DUNKERQUE—RUE ARAGO.

THE LATE MRS. GLOVER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the melancholy death of this admirable actress, whose histrionic career, extending over half a century, presents many very interesting points for the biographer. She had been the associate of Mrs. Siddons; and she had acted with John, Stephen, and Charles Kemble; with Edmund Kean, Charles Young, Dowton, Munden, Inceledon, Farley, Knight, Lewes, Jones, Liston, Elliston, Blanchard, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Powell, Madame Storaice, Braham, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Bland—all artists who have shed lustre upon their art, and thus rendered their times one of the brightest eras of the British drama.

Mrs. Glover is said to have been a lineal descendant of the celebrated Betterton, "who ought to be recorded with the same respect as Roscius among the Romans." Her immediate antecedent was Mr. Betterton, an actor on the Dublin stage, of considerable celebrity, and who subsequently attained some reputation at Covent-Garden Theatre in the parts of fops and coxcombs. Lord Byron, when a member of the Drury-Lane committee, thus humourously speaks of him:—"I was seated in the library one morning early in the month of February; the weather was very cold and the snow deep on the ground; my servant announced a gentleman in the hall, and on his being introduced I saw before me a fine-looking man, stricken in years, who was desirous for my interest to procure him an appearance as *Archer* in the 'Beaux Stratagem.' His costume at that season of the year was a pair of light small-clothes, white silk stockings, and pumps."

Julia Betterton, the subject of our present memoir, was born on the 8th of January, 1780, in the town of Newry (Ireland), where her father was, at the time, manager of a small provincial company. She was thus cradled in the theatre, and played Cupids, fairies, and infant princesses, as soon, almost, as she could walk. At the age of ten she was a little phenomenon, and her exertions were of considerable value in the maintenance of the theatre. It was about this time that her father gave up management, and joined the York company, of which the eccentric but kind-hearted Tate Wilkinson was the manager. Here the young Julia obtained a *début* as the *Page* in Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan," in which Mrs. Siddons played *Montima*. Little Julia played so well in this part, that old Tate Wilkinson, after the play was done, placed half a guinea in her hands, telling her that she should have a similar sum for every night she played, being exactly double the salary she had been engaged for. In this circuit she played the *Duke of York* to the *Richard* of George Frederick Cooke, and *Tom Thumb* in the farce, the eccentric tragedian himself playing *Glumdalca*, the *Queen of the Giants*, on the occasion. So rapidly did she advance in her art, and spring into early womanhood, that at fifteen she played with great success the *Miss Hoydens*, *Lydia Languishes*, *Julias*, and *Imogenes*; though her comic efforts were considered happiest. She was next seen at Bath, by Mr. Harris (of Covent Garden), who offered her an engagement of £10 per week, which she declined; but, in a few months, she signed an agreement for five years, at £15, £16, £18, and £20 a week.



THE LATE MRS. GLOVER.

On October 12, 1797, Miss Betterton made her *début* in London, at Covent Garden Theatre, as *Elvina*, in Hannah More's heavy tragedy of "Percy," with great success. She then played, in quick succession, *Charlotte Rusport* ("West Indian"), *Portia* ("Merchant of Venice"), *Miss Dorillon* ("Wives as they Were"), *Julia* ("Way to get Married"), and *Miranda* ("Busy Body"). Cumberland, the querulous author of "The West Indian," was so delighted with her performance of *Charlotte Rusport* in that comedy, that he assigned her the principal character, *Emily Fitzallen*, in his new comedy of "False Impressions," and gave her, then a rare favour, the epilogue to speak.

The retirement of Mrs. Abington in 1799, left a wider field for Miss Betterton, who bore in person and manner a striking resemblance to the "tragedy Queen." On May 12, in the above year, Miss Betterton played for her father's and her own benefit *Lady Macbeth*, for the first time. We find her in the following season playing *Clarinda*, "Suspicious Husband," first time, 20th September, 1799; *Mrs. Sullen*, "Beaux Stratagem," first time, 11th October, 1799; *Letitia Hardy*, "Belle's Stratagem;" *Miss Richland*, "Good-natured Man;" *Miss Walsingham*, "School for Wives," and other characters in high comedy. In 1800, Julia Betterton gave her hand to Mr. Samuel Glover, said to be heir to a large fortune. This proved a fallacy. He was extravagant and unkind. After a few years they separated; the idle and dissolute husband leaving his exemplary and accomplished wife to rear and educate by her own industry eight children. At the end of her engagement at Covent-garden Theatre, Mrs. Glover was engaged by the Drury-Lane management. She made her first appearance there as *Mrs. Oakley*, "Jealous Wife," on the 21st October, 1802; and afterwards played during the season, *Clarinda*, *Miss Hardcastle*, *Miranda*, *Lady Restless*, *Lady Tonaley*, and *Lady Bab Lardoon*, ("Maid of the Oaks"). Mrs. Jordan, then in the zenith of her popularity, who was engaged at the same time at this theatre, kept possession of all the leading comedy parts. At the close of her first season Mrs. Glover returned to Covent-Garden Theatre, where she played high comedy, and occasionally tragedy parts until June, 1806, when she made her first appearance at the Haymarket, as *Florante*, in "The Mountaineers," to the *Octavian* of Rae. She returned to Covent-Garden for the winter season. We find her again at the Haymarket in 1809, playing *Estifania* to Jones's *Copper Captain*; *Mrs. Haller* to C. Young's *Stranger*; *Mrs. Sullen*, *Lady Racket*, and *Lady Teazle*, to Jones's *Archer*, *Sir Charles Racket*, and *Sir Peter Teazle*. On the 2d of July, 1810, she played *Millwood* ("George Barnwell") with great success. When the burnt-out Drury-Lane company were performing at the Lyceum, Mrs. Glover joined them, and made her first appearance at that theatre, as *Mrs. Oakley*, on the 28th of September, 1810. On the opening of the new Drury-Lane Theatre, in 1812, Mrs. Glover made one of the company, where she greatly increased her dramatic reputation. On the revival of "Richard the Third," for Kean (February 12, 1814), her fine person and rich voice procured her the part of *Queen Elizabeth*, to his *Duke of Gloster*. Her pathos in the scene with the young Princes, her regal demeanour and general portrayal of the part, were highly praised. She afterwards played *Emilia*, to the great tragedian's *Othello*. She had now attained to an eminence in her profession that made her future career comparatively easy. The summer season of 1816 was passed at the Haymarket; and, on the 16th of September in that year, she re-appeared at Covent-Garden, after an absence of ten years, and played *Andromache*, in "The Distressed Mother," to the *Orestes* of Mr. Macready, whose first appearance it was on the London stage. In 1817 she was a member of the Haymarket company, playing with Jones, Warde, Liston, Terry, &c.; and, in 1818-19, we find her again at Drury-Lane, while Kean was engaged there. At the same time she was sustaining in comedy such parts as *Mrs. Candour* ("School for Scandal") and *Kitty* ("High Life Below Stairs"), in which she danced a minuet with Elliston. She joined the Haymarket company at the new theatre, under Morris's management; and at this house and at Drury-Lane continued, with but little intermission, up to her last engagement at the Strand Theatre. Just previous to the retirement of Mrs. Davenport we find her assuming such parts as *Old Lady Lambert*, *Mrs. Hardcastle*, *Lady Wrentham* ("Provoked Husband"), *Mrs. Malaprop*, *Mrs. Glastonbury* ("Who Wants a Guinea?") and *Mrs. Heidelberg* ("Clandestine Marriage")—all for the first time—in the year 1825, at the Haymarket. She was the original *Mrs. Subtle*, in Foote's comedy of "Paul Pry"—a piece which, it was said, brought Morris, the lessee, £8000 the first season. With Mr. Morris and Mr. Benjamin Webster, at the Haymarket, she passed the last twenty-five years of her professional life, with the exception of the last two seasons. She played for some time with Osbaldiston, and subsequently with Macready, at Covent-Garden, and with Vestris, at the Olympic. During the time she remained with Mr. Webster, at the Haymarket, from 1837, she had several excellent parts, as the *Widow Green*, in Knowles's "Love Chase;" *Miss Tucker*, in Jerrold's "Time Works Wonders;" *Lady Franklin*, in



WATERSPOUT AT NEW GALLOWAY.

Bulwer's comedy of "Money," &c. Mr. Webster cherished high respect for Mrs. Glover's sterling talent, which he testified by presenting her with a very handsome silver cup in the green-room of the Haymarket Theatre on the 8th of January, 1846, the day on which she attained the sixty-sixth year of her age, and her fiftieth as an actress on the stage.

Her last engagement at the Strand Theatre, and her farewell night at Drury-Lane, are fresh in the recollection of our readers.

We agree with a contemporary (the *Sunday Times*, whence are condensed the majority of these details) that, looking back to Mrs. Glover's "long and brilliant career upon the stage, we may pronounce her one of the most extraordinary women and accomplished actresses that have ever graced the profession of the drama." Mrs. Glover had a daughter, Phillis, a very clever young actress, at the Haymarket Theatre, who has been dead several years. Her two sons are distinguished, the one as a popular musical composer, and the other as a clever tragedian—the latter with considerable talent; also, as an amateur painter.

WATERSPOUT IN SCOTLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE little borough of New Galloway was visited, on the evening of the 17th, by a terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by the most extraordinary meteorological phenomenon it has ever fallen to our lot to witness. A large Waterspout appeared about the centre of the town, where it seemed to rest for some time. It then travelled southwards for a mile or two, after which it turned to the east, and burst above the river Ken, near the lake. The strange

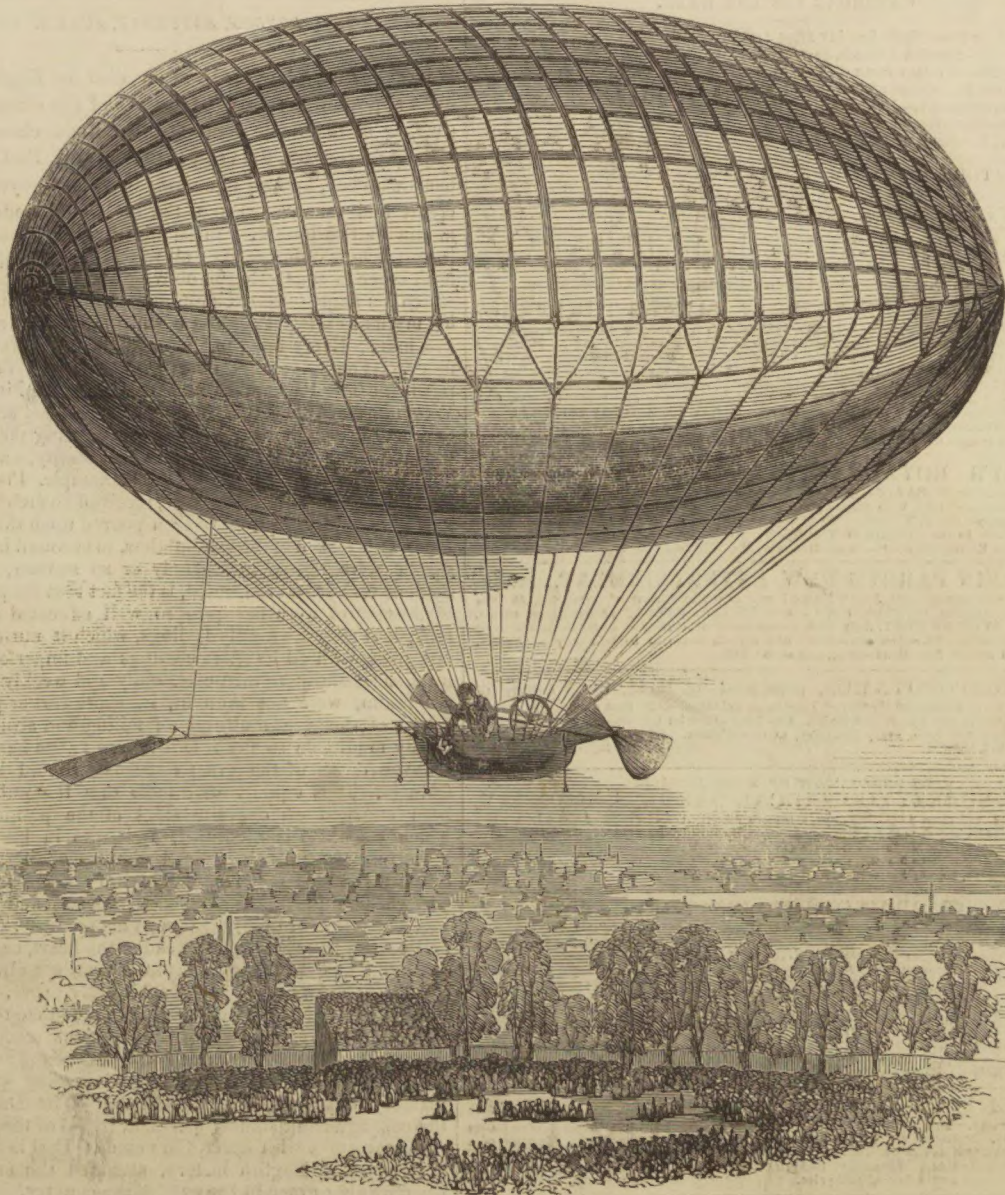
appearance now presented by the river baffles our powers of description. The foam rose to the height of fully 60 feet, boiling and hissing like a cauldron, and much more resembling dense volumes of smoke than anything to which we can compare it. This extraordinary foam ascended rapidly against the stream, which whizzed as though hot metal had been thrown into it. While the inferior portion of the watery column was gradually subsiding, the upper part separated itself from the foam, and ascended rapidly towards the north-east, coiling and extending itself like a snake among the clouds, and travelling even more quickly against the wind than the boiling surge beneath seemed to move against the stream. Though the atmosphere was close, even to suffocation, the air in the immediate vicinity was powerfully agitated by the whirlwind, which seemed to accompany the Waterspout in its progress. A cart loaded with hay was drawn towards it, the poor terrified horse having apparently no power to resist; and the most strenuous exertions were necessary to withdraw the animal and its load from the fearful vortex, which in one instant more would have drawn them into the boiling river.

The accompanying Sketch will serve to give some idea of the appearance of the Waterspout immediately after it burst.

AERIAL MACHINE AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

ON Monday evening, Mr. H. Bell made an ascent from these gardens in his "Patent Aerial Machine," which the inventor states to be capable of being controlled by the aeronaut. We have engraved this ærostatic novelty, in addition to the scene of the ascent.

The machine is of a cylindrical form, with conical ends, having its greatest



ASCENT OF BELL'S AERIAL MACHINE, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.

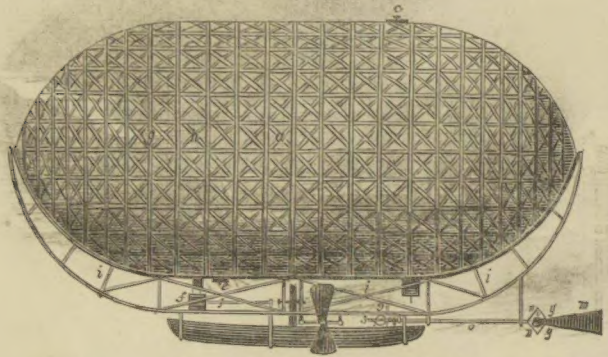
length placed horizontally, or in the direction in which it is to travel. In place of the rope netting in ordinary use, the patentee uses flat silken bands, for the purpose of strengthening the balloon, and affording an attachment to the framework and car. These are placed longitudinally, transversely, and diagonally round the balloon. Mr. Bell has also introduced some improvements in the valve apparatus.

The car is formed so as to fulfil the purposes of a canoe or boat, if required, and would, when a long voyage was contemplated, be provided with every requisite for sea. The propellers are on the principle of the screw-propeller. If two are used, they are placed one on each side of the car, as in the Engraving; if but one, it is placed between the car and the balloon, supported in a strong but light framework, to which is attached the steering apparatus or tail (from its similarity to the tail of a bird). This apparatus is so constructed as to have a hinge and a rotating motion, so as to obtain the necessary movements of an extended surface or fan, in all respects similar to the tail of a bird, so that the guiding or directing of the machine may be under the control of the aeronaut. By the combination of the above motions, the steering apparatus may be moved in any direction, either up or down, laterally, or in any diagonal of these, thus regulating the direction of the machine in its passage through the air.

The patentee has also a very ingenious apparatus, which he terms a water grapple, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the machine, if required, when over water.

The machine which Mr. Bell has constructed upon this principle is capable of sustaining a weight of between 500 and 600 lb., when inflated with the ordinary carburetted hydrogen. Its dimensions are about fifty feet in length by twenty-two feet diameter, made of the finest white silk, manufactured expressly for the purpose. The netting is composed of stout amber silk bands, two inches wide. These are placed double, and stitched together, having been previously carefully tested. On Monday night, after a long and wearisome preparation of the apparatus which was to effect the "locomotion," the balloon ascended in the presence of a considerable number of spectators—among them several individuals of scientific eminence. Mr. Bell himself was the only occupant of the car. The balloon, when it was fairly released from the tethers which held it to the ground, at once followed the course of the wind, and passed over the trees towards Cremorne, in which direction it continued to travel. We did not observe that the aeronaut had any specific control over the machine, beyond that of turning it round. It seemed to drift along the air like any other balloon; and it finally vanished from sight without any apparent retrogression.

We have engraved the Machine as originally constructed by the inventor, and differing, in some respects, from that employed on Monday.



In the Illustration, the car (c) is placed parallel to, and fastened beneath, the buoyant apparatus (a) by the bands g g, placed longitudinally and transversely round the balloon (a), and diagonally, if great strength be required, as shown in part, and stitched where they cross one another, at h. i is the framework of the balloon motor machine, and is composed of metal tubes. e is the top emptying valve. The tail apparatus is composed of a frame (m), more or less in the form of a bird's tail, over which some membrane may be stretched; or it may be made wholly of metal. This is moved upon a hinge joint (f) by means of a running cord or chain (y y), passing from either surface of the tail-fan (m), over pulleys on the ends of the branches of tubing (n n), passing down into the axis tubing (o), through which it is conveyed, and fixed to the periphery of the wheel (p) situated at the extremity of this tubing, as represented in the framework; or it may be in the car or boat: by these means a complete hinge motion is obtained. By turning the wheel (p) on its axis by the handle (s), in either direction, the one cord will be taken up on the periphery, while the other will be slackened out, causing the extremity of the tail to depart from the straight line. The partial rotation of the whole tail apparatus, just mentioned, is effected by the motion of a small lever (q), attached to the arms on either side of the wheel in which its pivot works; the arms being firmly attached to the tubing (o) on which the hinge of the tail fan (m) works. This tube is rotated by moving the lever (q) to either side, and hence it is called the axis tube; the tube in which it has the rotary motion is marked r. Two ratchets or fixing wheels (x and z), for the purpose of securing the tail (m) in its different positions, are attached to the wheel, which is held at any required point by the click z, which adjusts the position of the tail on its hinge motion (as before explained) by the cords y y; while the ratchet wheel x with its tube (r) affixed to the framework, secures the whole apparatus in any position obtained by its rotation with the tube (o), by means of he click z.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 28.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—Spanish Armada destroyed, 1583.
TUESDAY, 30.—William Penn died, 1718.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.
THURSDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
FRIDAY, 2.—Eruption of Vesuvius, 1847.
SATURDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1732.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 30	4 45	5 5	5 20	5 40	5 55	6 15
6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55	7 10	7 25	7 40
8 20	8 35	8 50	9 5	9 20	9 35	9 50

MRS. FANNY A. KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY A. KEMBLE is engaged for Six Readings of Shakespeare, beginning on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 29, with *Shakespeare's play of THE TEMPEST*; the Second Reading on WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, the MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; and the Third Reading, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 2nd, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; to commence each evening at Eight o'clock precisely.—Stalls, 7s; Boxes, 5s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private boxes, One Guinea. One Guinea-and-a-half, and Two Guineas.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street. Also at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850, the Performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with the magnificent Hippodrama of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Mazepa, Mr. N. T. Hicks. To be followed by an unprecedented Display of Batty's peerless SCENES in the CIRQUE OLYMPIQUE. To conclude with a Comic Ballet.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-Hall, Store-street.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled "YES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL," at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 29th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers.—Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MONS. JULLIEN.
ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, JULY 29, and three following days, Danson's PANORAMIC VIEW of the ALPS. Superior MENAGERIE and Recent Additions. Another Splendid ELEPHANT. PROMENADE CONCERT, conducted by M. Jullien and Mr. Godfrey. Brilliant display of FIREWORKS, by Southby.—Doors open from 9 A.M. Feeding the Animals at Five; Concert at Half-past Six; Passage of the Alps, Eight; Fireworks, Half-past Nine. Admission, 1s.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily, at 3. Evening, at 8. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 5s. Open Half-an-hour before each representation.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola. War Dance of the Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mammy of a Nubian is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Panorama. "GYFTI" N HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evening at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Dr. Baugh on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evening at 8. Admission, 2s. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 5s. In the ALPINE REGIONS and CEYLON daily at One o'clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The quotation is from Thomson's "Autumn":—

"Loveliness
Needs not the aid of foreign ornament,
But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most."

A CONSTANT READER.—The line,

"Procrastination is the thief of time,"

is from Young's "Night Thoughts".

G. M. Stockton.—In our Journal for May 25, in the account of the *Atlantic steamer*, 96 feet is a misprint for 96 inches. A description of the *Great Britain* steamship appeared in No. 63. The *Oriental* steamship has not been figured in our pages: it is said to be built on the proportions of Noah's Ark. The *Oriental* is engraved and described in the *London Saturday Journal*, No. 67, New Series.

C. P. B.—The following are ESQUIRES: 1. The sons of all Peers and Lords of Parliament; the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. Noblemen of other nations. 3. The eldest sons of Barons and Knights. 4. Esquires created expressly with a collar of SS. 5. Persons to whom the Queen gives arms by her own letters patent, with the title of Esquire. 6. Esquires of the Bath, and the eldest sons of those Esquires. 7. Barristers-at-Law. 8. Justices of the Peace and Mayors. 9. Persons chosen Esquires to the body of the Prince. 10. Persons attending on the Sovereign's Coronation, or employed in any superior office of trust under the Crown. 11. Persons who are styled Esquires by the Sovereign in their patents, commissions, or appointments, such as Sheriffs of counties and Captains in the army and navy. 12. Attorneys in the Colonies where the departments of counsel and attorney are united.

W. B. C.—A person who has no paternal coat of arms cannot bear the shield of his mother or grandmother.

HELEN.—"Always the same" is the required translation.
A NORMAN.—The Roll of Battle Abbey is published by Mr. Churton, 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

TUSKAR, Wexford.—A coin of James I., of no value.

B. B.—A Nuremberg jetton struck by Hanes Krawinkel, of no value.

AN ADVERTISER.—"Carpenter's Angling," and "Felix on the Bat," of any bookseller.

S. F.—The present population of the metropolis is 2½ millions.

B. P.—Had better apply to the keeper of the Print Room for the precise conditions.

R. A. Y.—Psychomancy is divination by the dead.

W. P. S., Edinburgh.—We have not room for your letter.

J. W., Walling.—We shall be glad to see sketches of the line.

A. B. Chester, is thanked; but we have not room for the illustration.

FELIX, Montreal.—The Catapulta is described in "Felix on the Bat."

M. W.—Two observations on the Wire-Worm are contained in No. 387 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A. ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Ludlow.—Address, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

R. O. M. Canterbury.—London Stone remains in statu quo, within a large stone case built into the outer or street wall of St. Swithun's Church, Cannon-street.

A. G. Birkenhead.—The population of Scotland, at the last census, was 2,500,000; of London, 1,873,676.

ZERO.—Apply, with your coin, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

T. P. Milton, is thanked. The error extended only to a few copies.

A TOURIST, Queenstown, may purchase a Daguerrotype apparatus, with Instructions, of Horne and Co., 13, Newgate-street.

M. and B. Plymouth.—The views in our Journal are copyright.

J. K.—Apply to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum.

A. SETTLER ON LAKE ERIE SHORE.—Received.

SIGMA, Paisley.—The address of Mr. George Hudson is Albert Gate, Hyde Park. Of Mr. I. K. Brunel, 18, Duke-street, Westminster.

H. M., Dublin.—The hedgehog is a fell destroyer of cockroaches.

AEROLA.—See the "Shilling Handbook of Oil-Painting."

M. H., near Cricklade, is thanked, though we could not avail ourselves of his suggestion.

GRANTHAM.—François Benjamin Courvoisier was executed July 6, 1840, for the murder of Lord William Russell.

STUPIDUS, to rightly understand Specific Gravities, should learn the use of the Decimalsystem.

J. R. EPICUREUM, and S.—Declined.

KENT.—Much cheaper.

W. R. W.—Thanks.

A. NORMUMMIAN.—Received.

BELEIDA.—The g is hard in either case.

J. B.—Lament, declined.

ALAN, North Shields.—We cannot inform you.

ERRATA.—At page 37, the date of Sir Robert Peel's birth should be February 7, instead of July 7. At page 10, the date of Sir Robert Peel's fourth son (John Floyd) should be 1827, not 1829.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Family Friend, Vol. II.—Cholera and its Cures.—Hand-book of Chemical Analysis.—The Orphan.
MUSIC.—Lieder Ohne Worte.—Gone is the Patriot.—There's Music in the Wild Waves' Roar.

With the PRESENT NUMBER of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IS PUBLISHED

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS!

ON AUGUST 10, 1850, WILL BE PUBLISHED A

DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

The Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

No public man who ever lived or died in England ever received more approbrium from some sections of the community in his lifetime, or more honour from all sections and classes of the community after his death, than the lamented Sir R. Peel. The opprobrium has died away, and no one now remembers anything except to his credit and renown. From the most illustrious of our living senators to the humblest mechanic earning his daily bread by the honest labour of his hands—all ranks of the people have vied with each other in consigning to oblivion the party-heats and animosities which his name once excited, and in testifying their high sense of his merits as a legislator and a minister, and his unsullied character as a man. Every imaginable honour has been rendered to his memory. The Sovereign offered rank to his family, which was refused. The Parliament unanimously voted him a monument in Westminster Abbey. City after city, and town after town, resolved to erect in their thoroughfares some enduring memorial of stone or bronze to carry down his features to posterity, and incite the young and the aspiring to imitate his good example. Pitt and Canning, beloved and lamented as they were, received no such heartfelt tributes of regretful admiration as have been poured upon the untimely grave of Peel. One reason of this is, doubtless, to be found in the fact that their deaths were not so melancholy or so sudden; though, perhaps, another reason less suspected, is the fact that the popular sympathies of those days were not quite so well educated as they are at present; and that the kindly feelings, which it must be admitted that our press, with all its shortcomings and imperfections, now strives most successfully to inculcate, daily and weekly in every corner of the realm, were not brought, in those earlier periods, within the sphere of the great multitude of toiling and struggling men. It is highly creditable to the intellect and to the heart of this country, that the death of the great statesman should have excited such feelings. It is equally creditable that the public men who have been engaged on opposite sides of the political questions with which his name is identified, and who in his lifetime may have been unsparing in their denunciations of his acts, and in their criticisms of his motives, should have come forward with such a perfect unanimity of gentleness, regret, and charity, when it was a question of doing honour to his memory. The war of politics and parties has been said to deaden the heart, and to enrust it with suspicion and selfishness. That it does not always happen so, the events of the last three weeks sufficiently prove. It needed but one more manifestation of sympathy, to complete the tribute of Great Britain to the memory of her illustrious son. That tribute was afforded in the meeting which was held on Tuesday last, at Willis's Rooms, to devise the means of erecting a monument to his memory in the city of Westminster. The Duke of Wellington, the colleague and staunch personal friend of the deceased in all the great measures with which the name of Peel is indelibly associated in the page of English history, attended the meeting, and gave it the crowning grace in the eyes of the country.

But, while cordially agreeing with the numerous cities and towns which have resolved to do honour to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, we would ask some of the more populous of them to consider whether a statue is, after all, the best mode of carrying out their own good intentions? A national statue in Westminster Abbey,

among the great men of British history, another in the open street contiguous to the Houses of the Legislature, and a third in the city of London, are surely sufficient in the way of sculpture to do honour even to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The man who refused rank for himself and title for his family, who was an enemy of ostentation, glitter, and pomp, and whose pride it was to be remembered as the friend of the poor, would not, if by any possibility he could be consulted in the matter, give his assent to the erection of so many costly and useless statues as it is now proposed to set up. The three statues we have named might well suffice; and we think that the town or city which shall first set the example of founding some useful establishment in connexion with the name of the departed statesman, will do more honour to itself than by erecting a statue, and effect more good in other parts of the country. A Peel Park for the people—a Peel Institute, where the poorest might receive instruction—a Peel Botanic Garden, open free to all classes—a Peel Library, to lend the treasures of literature to the young and old—these are but a few of the many modes in which the money of Sir Robert Peel's admirers might be expended with advantage to the world, and with fully as much, if not more honour to his name, than by the multiplication of statues. We trust that something of the kind will yet be done, and that the practical man will be practically honoured. Were he alive to give his aid in doing honour to the memory of another, we may be tolerably certain that a useful memorial would enlist his sympathy and aid in preference to a useless one. Not that we think statues to be useless, but that we think three, or even one, to be sufficient. Let Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow set the example: other towns will not be slow to follow.

The sudden death of General Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States of America, is an event to be deplored, both on personal and public grounds; and though it will not be felt in Europe with the same intensity as in America, will react even here. The late president, though commonly considered no more than a soldier, was a man of tact, prudence, ability, and strong common sense. He played a highly useful part in American politics; and kept within the bounds of moderation the powerful and hostile parties that divide the North and South on the question of slavery. He also held in check the free-trader and the high tariff or protectionist parties, and lent his great name as an equivoque. All parties confided in his honesty and his prudence. His successor, Mr. Fillmore, does not enjoy so high a political character, or inspire such general confidence. He is chiefly known as a partizan; and the experience which the world has lately had of such Presidents as Messrs. Tyler and Polk, is not of a character to make it look forward with any very great satisfaction to the enjoyment of power by another of the same class. It would appear, however, that, as far as this country is concerned, the lamented death of General Taylor will not be productive of any immediate change. Mr. Fillmore believes that the United States can not only produce, but that they can manufacture all that they need; and that English iron and English cotton goods might fairly be subjected to high duties for the encouragement of native industry. It remains to be seen, however, whether his present responsibilities will modify the new President's views in this matter, and whether the difficulty of his high position will not teach him that prudence, which men do not always display when out of power, but which they generally exhibit when they have to act as well as to speak. General Taylor, though a staunch, honest, unflinching, and successful warrior, was no friend of war. He was too sagacious not to see that war was an unmitigated evil. As a soldier, he obeyed orders, and brought the unhappy dispute with Mexico to a brilliant termination; but, as a statesman, he uniformly did his utmost to preserve to his country the blessings of peace. It was at one time suspected in Europe that he had not been altogether honest in his efforts to discourage or prevent the reckless and unjustifiable invasion of Cuba; but more authentic statements afterwards received, and cooler consideration of all that had been done by the American Executive, led to a more charitable verdict upon his proceedings. It was ultimately the belief of the best-informed politicians of Europe and America, that the personal honesty of the American Government in the whole business was not to be questioned. Zachary Taylor has left a fair name in both hemispheres, and is sincerely regretted in his own country by men of all ranks and parties. We have yet to learn the true character of his successor.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE

We announced last week the departure of the Court for her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. The Royal movements since that date have been confined to occasional drives through the island, and in the grounds of Osborne. On Friday last, the Court visited Carisbrook Castle. The Royal party occupied two *chairs-a-banc*, each drawn by four horses, the Queen riding in the one presented to her Majesty by Louis Philippe, and occupying the front seat with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince Consort and some of the Royal children, with the Ladies in Waiting, being also in the same carriage. On arriving at the castle, her Majesty accompanied Prince Leopold through the precincts of the castle, and on reaching a point where the window from which Charles I. endeavoured to effect his escape is seen to the greatest advantage, her Majesty pointed out and explained to her illustrious relative the historical incident referred to. The Royal party remained more than an hour in exploring the castle and its appurtenances, and, among other curious matters, witnessed the mode of drawing water from a well 300 feet deep by means of a donkey. Her Majesty returned to Osborne by the East Cowes road, and in passing through Newport the Royal party were received with every demonstration of loyal affection.

On Saturday evening, Herr Dase had the honour of displaying his wonderful calculating powers before her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

On Sunday forenoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting attended divine service, at Whippingham Church. The Rev. J. Protheroe officiated.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince.

On Tuesday Lord John Russell arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party. His Lordship returned to London on Wednesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Sir James Clarke, have enjoyed the Royal hospitality during the week.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent embarked at Calais, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, crossed to Dover, and travelled to town, attended by her suite, by the South-Eastern Railway. Her Royal Highness alighted at the Bricklayers' Arms station, and immediately proceeded to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, where the Royal Duchess arrived at a quarter before three o'clock. Her Royal Highness was attended by the Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, Bart., and Lord James Murray.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Thursday morning, and left Osborne for London.

Colonel Wyld has relieved Colonel the Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador gave a grand banquet and ball at the residence of the embassy in Bryanstone-square, on Tuesday last. The *réunion* was attended by all the members of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy at present in the metropolis.

The Marquis of Normanby left London on Saturday, for Dover, en route for Paris. The noble marquess is expected to visit Baden-Baden next month. The Marchioness has left town for Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire.

The Baroness Brunnow's ball, in honour of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia's birthday, which was to have taken place on the 16th instant, and was postponed, is finally fixed for Monday, the 5th of August.

Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Miss Ellis have left town for Brussels.

Mr. Repton, M.P., and Lady Jane Repton, have left town on a Continental tour.

We understand that the Ministerial white bait dinner is fixed for the 3rd of August.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEELE.

A very numerous meeting took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, for the purpose of promoting some scheme for perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. Amongst the company present were, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Montagu, Lord Hardinge, Sir Charles Douglas, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt, M.P., Mr. Elliott Lockhart, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P., Sir Thomas Herbert, M.P., Admiral Gordon, M.P., Sir William Verne, Bart., M.P., Lord Forrester, Lord Ashley, Earl of Bathurst, Lord Newry and Morn, Hon. Colonel Carnegie, &c.

On the motion of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen took the chair.

The noble Chairman said, there might, perhaps, be some parties present who did not concur in the opinions which the late Sir Robert Peel held; and he would, therefore, abstain from entering into any detailed review of his long political career, but confine his remarks to the numerous private virtues of that great and good man. He would allude only to the transcendent abilities, the untiring industry, the patriotic motives which had ever influenced his conduct, and the spotless integrity of his public and private character. (Hear, hear.) The Commons of England had unanimously decreed that a monument should be erected to his memory in that spot which was the receptacle of the monuments of the wise, the good, and the great. (Hear.) It was for them to raise a testimonial in some fitting part of this great city, which might encourage public men, in succeeding generations, to imitate his virtues and rival the good he had so eminently effected.

The Duke of Wellington rose to move the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting desires to express a deep sense of the irreparable loss which this country has sustained by the death of Sir Robert Peel, and to perpetuate by some enduring memorial the recollection of his eminent talents, his unflinching and laborious exertions in the service of his country, and his exemplary private virtues.

Concurring as he did in the object they had in view, he would most willingly have taken the chair on the present occasion, had he not been afflicted with deafness, which rendered him unfit for such a position; but it was unnecessary for him to do anything to convince the world that he had ever been one of the warmest admirers of the late Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) He had recorded in another place his opinion of the loss the country had sustained, and therefore it would not be necessary for him to dwell upon that point. Their noble chairman had explained the object of the present meeting, and had stated his reasons for avoiding any reference to the various political events in the career of the late Sir Robert Peel. He had had occasion to applaud the magnanimity of those who had expressed their feelings of unmitigated regret at the loss the country had sustained, and at the same time suppressed all allusions to political matters. He could say that no man more highly appreciated the merits of the late Sir Robert Peel than he did: he had closely watched his career, extending over more than a quarter of a century, and he could confidently declare that no statesman had devoted more time, more energy, or more ability to the service of his country than his late lamented friend. (Loud cheers.) There could be no difference of opinion on his talents, his extraordinary industry, and his unremitting attention to the interests of his country, and his private virtues (hear, hear); all must concur in admiration of these qualities, which he possessed in so eminent a degree. He most heartily concurred in the object of this meeting, and felt a melancholy pleasure in bearing tribute to the worth of his late lamented friend. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Ashley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Lord Hardinge, in moving the second resolution, said, he had no claim to the melancholy duty of taking part in these proceedings but that of being intimately connected, both publicly and privately, with the late lamented statesman. He rejoiced to see so many of his friends present. He could not venture to give expression to his feelings on the present distressing occasion, and he would beg to move—

That a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions, and to consider the best means of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, and that the committee do consist of the following nobleman and gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Lord Hardinge, Mr. Estcourt, the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Cardwell, &c.

Mr. B. Estcourt seconded the resolution, and expressed his condolence with the widow and family of the lamented deceased at the irreparable loss they had sustained.

The resolution was carried unanimously; and the chairman having briefly acknowledged a vote of thanks, the meeting broke up.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—Pursuant to a precept from the Lord Mayor, a common hall was holden on Monday at the Guildhall, for the election of a fit and able person to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, in the room of Andrew Caldecott, Esq., who has paid his fine to be excused serving the said office. At a few minutes past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several aldermen and the other City functionaries, appeared on the hustings; when Mr. Deputy Harrison proposed Mr. George E. Hodgkinson, partner with Sir J. Pirie, Bart., as ship-broker and ship-owner, to fill the vacant office. —Mr. Dakin seconded the nomination. —Mr. Lowe proposed Mr. C. S. Butler, magistrate of Middlesex, a gentleman of considerable property. —Mr. Wylie seconded the nomination of Mr. Butler. The Livery had a right to take the matter into their own hands. The office of Sheriff ought not to go begging; but the Livery ought to beg their man, and then he was sure that the Livery would have a man who would fill the office with advantage. —The Common Crier then put the names severally, calling for a show of hands for each. The Sheriffs declared the election to have fallen upon Mr. Hodgkinson; when Mr. Lowe demanded a poll in writing on behalf of Mr. Butler. The poll will remain open for seven days. Mr. Butler has written to say, that he was not only brought forward against his consent, but in direct opposition to his wishes, and that he hopes all his friends will vote for Mr. Hodgkinson.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF BENEVOLENCE AND CONCORD.—The 33rd anniversary of this excellent institution was held at Highbury Barn Tavern, on the 17th inst.; Mr. J. Stohwasser in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "Prosperity to the German Society of Benevolence and Concord," and dwelt upon its benefits to destitute German mechanics in the metropolis, who had been provided with employment by the society, or assisted from its funds to return to their homes. Still, these means in the last year did not exceed £200; and the chairman ably advocated the cause of the charity; acknowledging the liberal support of the English public, of whom eighty are annual honorary members. Among the donations announced was that of £5 from His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

ADULT DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the offices in Red Lion-square, Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., in the chair. The report, after alluding to the loss sustained by the society, and charitable institutions generally, by the decease of the late Dowager and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, stated that the number of deaf and dumb in the United Kingdom was about 15,000, the greater portion belonging to the poorer classes, while the number of institutions open to them for relief were very limited, only 2000 being under instruction in them. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the past year to have been £992, and the expenditure £997. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed, expressing regret at the demise of the two eminent members of the Royal Family, and determining to request her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to extend their patronage to the institution.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY.—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge; S. Laing, Esq., in the chair; when the chairman having, at some length, defended the morality and justice of the course adopted by the company, in placing excursion-trains at the disposal of the working classes at cheap rates, on the only day in the week which they have at their disposal (Sunday), the report which was issued last week was adopted; the dividend of 30s. per cent. declared; some formal resolutions for consolidating paid up shares into stock, passed; and two auditors appointed, with an allowance of £100 per annum each. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

NORTH AND EAST LONDON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the annual festival in aid of the funds of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Earl of Carlisle presided, and in proposing the toast of the evening, "The North and East London Benevolent Institution," his Lordship stated that the society was established in the year 1849, for the purpose of granting permanent annuities to manufacturers, tradesmen, artisans, mechanics, and others, and the widows of such persons above sixty years of age, with additional pecuniary aid, medicines, and medical attendance at their residence, in cases of sickness. His Lordship proceeded to expatiate upon the advantages to be derived from the institution, and called attention to certain facts which were embodied in an address distributed on the occasion. It appeared from this address that, in addition to an annual stipend, this Society gives further pecuniary relief to the pensioners in the time of sickness, together with medicines and medical attendance at the abodes of the patients, and also an allowance to the widow of a deceased pensioner, of such amount as the directors shall see fit. This arrangement will confer a benefit upon the recipients which no other pension society affords, and render this charity the most complete of its kind in the metropolis. The extensive and densely-populated district which this institution proposes to comprehend, peculiarly requires a society of this description; a large portion of the inhabitants consisting of persons most likely to need the aid of beneficence—viz. operatives, tradesmen, manufacturers, and others; the first-named, from their rarely being enabled to provide for the exigencies of old age and infirmity; and the latter, as before observed, being liable to casualties from the fluctuations of trade. These are the persons, and their widows, whom this society proposes to succour, without distinction as to country or religion; and for such the directors appeal to the benevolent and humane, earnestly hoping that the appeal will not be fruitless. The institution allows £1 8s. per month to the males, and £1 per month to the females, payable the first Monday in each month, with an additional weekly sum at the discretion of the board during sickness. This toast was followed by "The health of the Earl of Carlisle," proposed by the Rev. Dr. Carlyle in a speech warmly eulogistic of the character of the noble chairman. Several gentlemen addressed the company in the course of the evening, and subscriptions were announced amounting to about £200.

THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF LYTTELTON.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth and Kennington was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of supporting the fund for the propagation of the Gospel in that portion of New Zealand which is henceforth to form the diocese of Lyttelton. The Rev. Charlton Lane, incumbent of St. Mark's, presided, and was supported by a large number of clergymen and influ-

ential laymen. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, the Bishop designate of the new see, was the principal speaker. He gave at some length a history of New Zealand, described its commercial and natural advantages, and expressed a hope that, when the Gospel became known and appreciated in that beautiful country, an opening might be made for the introduction of Christianity into the hitherto closely-sealed country of Japan. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the subject of the new see, and spoke of the advantages held out to emigrants by the new settlement of Canterbury. It was stated, that, on the application of Lord Lyttelton, the chairman of the committee, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was about granting £1000 on behalf of the object, and that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in For Ign Parts was about making arrangements for the support of an efficient missionary staff to aid the Bishop. A subscription was entered into, and a vote of thanks having been awarded to the rev. chairman, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A meeting of this society took place on Monday, at John-street, Adelphi, for the distribution of prizes; Lord Colborne, Vice-President of the society, in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, made a few preliminary observations on the various subjects for which the rewards of the society were about to be given, and congratulated the members on the present prosperous condition of their undertaking. The address of the council was then read. It stated that the season which had just closed was the most prosperous the society had enjoyed for many years. As an instance of that fact, there had been a very large increase in the number of subscribing members. In 1845 to 1849 the average number of members was 105, while in the present session it was no fewer than 250. There was no doubt that a chief cause of this large accession might be attributed to the increased confidence on the part of the public in the stability and usefulness of the society, and in the worthiness of its objects. It was well known that the project of their first great national exhibition, upon being submitted by their President, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was deemed by the Government worthy of being made a national undertaking. This society had resigned the work of its realisation to a Royal commission formed for that purpose, under his Royal Highness, by whom the idea was now being carried out even on a larger scale than the society had originally meditated. The satisfaction with which this extension of a plan so peculiarly their own had been viewed by the members of this society was testified to by the fact that they had contributed in their several localities no less a sum than £5187, in addition to a further sum of £1101 12s., paid into the hands of the treasurers at the society's house. Another cause for congratulation was the signal success which had attended the exhibition of ancient and mediæval art, which had lately been closed.

On the eve of the great Exhibition of 1851, it could not be expected that the British manufactures would present any very remarkable features. It consisted of articles submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the society; amongst them the following were worthy of especial notice:—The wide furniture damask of Messrs. Lings and Keith; the wide ribbons of Messrs. Cornell, Lyell, and Webster; the machine-made lace of Messrs. Reckless and Hickling; the tamboured lace of Messrs. Lambert and Bury—interesting on account of the new branch of industry which it had afforded to the very poor population of a part of Ireland; and the printed shawls of Messrs. Keith and Shobridge. The wood-carvings of Mr. Wallis also deserved honourable mention. The prizes were then awarded by the noble chairman.

NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, FINCHLEY.—The second annual meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools, which present a successful attempt to combine the national and industrial systems, was held on Saturday last, in the school-room attached to the Trinity Church; the Earl of Mansfield in the chair. The report, which was satisfactory, having been read, and other business transacted, and the proceedings terminated by the noble chairman feelingly acknowledging a vote of thanks for the active interest he had taken in the success of the institution.

PROPOSED SHOEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Mechanics' Institution, Chancery-lane, to consider the propriety of establishing a society for the relief of aged and decayed journeymen shoemakers, clickers, and male assistants in the shoe trade; Mr. Robert Taylor, master shoemaker, in the chair. All the arrangements having been completed, and several resolutions passed with great unanimity, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

FIRST COMMUNION OF THE COUNT DE PARIS.—The ceremony of the "first communion," so important in the Roman Catholic Church to the party who performs it, was celebrated on Saturday, in the French Chapel, King-street, Portman-square, by the young Count de Paris. Shortly after eight, the hour appointed, the Count and Countess de Neuilly entered the chapel, accompanied by the Duchess d'Orléans and her son, the Count de Paris, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Chartres, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, the Princess Marguerite, the Prince de Condé, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite; the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale arrived a short time previously. The distinguished party were conducted to seats arranged for them just outside the altar rails. The Count de Neuilly was assisted upon the centre aisle, and his infirm step no less than his wasted form gave evident signs of the effects of his recent indisposition. Immediately on his appearance the congregation rose from the seats, and but one feeling, that of the deepest sympathy, seemed to pervade them. The Count de Paris was placed in a gilt chair at the top of the centre aisle; on his left arm he wore a white silk ribbon emblematic of the occasion. Mass was then performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic Bishop of the metropolitan district, assisted by the Rev. P. Mailly, canon of Arras; the Rev. M. Vasseur, and the Abbé Crabot. In the course of the service the holy communion was administered to the Count de Paris by Dr. Wiseman. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Count and Countess de Neuilly retired, accompanied by their distinguished relatives and suite. On reaching the street the Count was loudly cheered by the assembled crowd; and, in return to the greetings, the Count, just as he was stepping into his carriage, turned to the people and said, "My friends, once more I thank you all." In the afternoon Vespers was sung, and the chapel was attended by the Countess de Neuilly, the Duchess d'Orléans, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Count de Paris. The ex-King was too fatigued to attend the latter office of the Church.

THE SECURITIES FOR ADVANCES BILL.—DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A deputation from the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland engaged in cases pending in the Encumbered Estates Court, waited by appointment on the First Lord of the Treasury, at his private residence, Chesham-place, on Saturday last, to press on the consideration of Government the importance of re-introducing the Security for Advances Bill, as brought in by the present Attorney-General. The deputation was accompanied by a large number of Irish members. Having stated their object, and pointed out the evils which would arise from Sir James Romilly's bill being held over till next session, they were informed by Lord John Russell that the views of the Government had not been changed in reference to the principle of the bill; considering, however, the opposition which the bill had experienced, he thought the most judicious course would be to bring it forward again next session. If, however, the opposition were not persevered in, it would be matter for the consideration of the Government whether they would not yield to the wishes expressed, and re-introduce it this session. The deputation then retired, and immediately put themselves in communication with Mr. Stuart, who led the opposition to the bill in the House of Commons, the result of which was, that that hon. gentleman refused to withdraw or modify his opposition to the measure, and the bill will not be re-introduced until the next session.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary attractions of the Surrey Zoological Gardens were, on Tuesday, increased by the addition of a flower show by the South London Floricultural Society. The show was on the whole a good one, abounding in excellent specimens of fuchsias, carnations, verbenas, Cape heaths, picotees (of which the show was more than usually fine—the specimens being very large), and various miscellaneous plants, together with grapes and other fruits. Prizes were as usual awarded, but the list is too long for insertion. Mr. Cole, gardener to Mr. Collyer, of Dartford, appeared to have particularly distinguished himself.

MORE ARCHITECTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It has been decided by the committee to try the effect of lowering the roof of the New House of Commons. Mr. Barry has undertaken to have a temporary inner roof of light timber erected, the cost of which will not exceed £100; and when this alteration shall be made, it is proposed to test the acoustic properties of the chamber in another sitting before the end of the session. We believe that on Monday next, the 29th inst., the new experiment will be put to the proof.

THE NATIONAL PEELE TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday last a very numerous and influential meeting of the committee of the National Pele Testimonial was held at the Mansion-house; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The committee was attended by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. Bennet, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tite, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, and several other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed appointing sub-committees; and after various letters from country towns, offering to get up subscriptions in aid of the object, had been read, and other business had been transacted, it was resolved that the general committee should re-assemble on the 20th of August to receive a report as to the amount of the subscriptions, and to determine on the nature of the testimonial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—An extensive robbery was committed at a late hour on Monday night, in a German lodging-house (formerly the Lambeth-street police-office), at the corner of Little Alie-street and Lambeth-street, Whitechapel. The house in question is in the occupation of a German named Wernech, who is conducting a similar establishment in Liverpool, and his wife has been managing the establishment in Whitechapel. On Saturday or Sunday last, an Italian, named Giacomo Suetta, and a Frenchman, named Nicolo Prosper Calliaux, arrived in London from California, and hired lodgings at Wernech's house. They had been very fortunate in the "diggings" in the gold country, and brought with them gold lumps and gold dust, to the amount of £3000, in a carpet bag, which contained 216 ounces of gold dust and 16 small lumps of gold, weighing an ounce each, and a small wooden box, 18 inches by 9 inches, which contained 292 pounds of gold dust. The precious treasure was deposited in the rooms hired by the owners, in the second floor of the house. On Monday Suetta and Calliaux went to the City, and visited several bullion dealers with samples of the gold, which was declared to be of the very purest quality, and a high price was offered for it, but they deferred the sale till another day. On the same (Monday) evening, the two foreigners proceeded to Vauxhall Gardens in company with Mrs. Wernech, having first locked up their rooms. They did not return from Vauxhall until three o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it was discovered that their apartments had been entered by means of false keys while they were absent, and their luggage ransacked; the carpet-bag and wooden box were forced open, and the whole of the

gold was missing. Suspicion immediately fell upon two waiters of the house, named Christian, a German, and Peter Vanderhost, a Dutchman, formerly steward of the *Baltic*, Rotterdam steamer. Information was immediately given to the police, and on Tuesday night some of the detective officers of the H division proceeded to a German lodging-house, No. 45, Burt-street, at the back of the St. Katherine's Docks, where they found Vanderhost concealed, and took him into custody, when he dropped on the floor a few lumps of gold, part of the stolen property, and equal in weight to two hundred sovereigns, of which the police took possession.—On Wednesday, he was brought up at the Thames Police-office, together with a man named Fitzbonness, a German touter; Margaret Hermann, a German; and Conrad Hermann, all of whom were charged before Mr. Yardley with the robbery, Vanderhost having made a statement implicating them and Christian. A great many witnesses were examined, who made out a strong case against the prisoners. The police-officers had no doubt that Christian was in possession of the rest of the gold, and they believed he could not escape. Mr. Yardley remanded the prisoners for a week.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 20—Males, 592; females, 601; total, 1193. Deaths during the same period—Males, 424; females, 439; total, 863. The return of deaths exhibits a small increase. The deaths registered in the two previous weeks were 794, 781; those in the week ending last Saturday were 863. Five deaths were ascribed last week to cholera; 20 were registered in the same week of 1846, 21 in that of 1848, and 678 in that of 1849.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer for the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.814 inches. The mean temperature was 65.6 degrees, which is four degrees above the average of the same week in seven years. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday it ranged between 8 degrees and 12 degrees higher than the average of the same days. The temperature was highest on Tuesday; and on that day the highest in the shade was 87 degs., and the highest in the sun 105 degrees.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Walter John Partidge, to the rectory of Caston, Norfolk. The Rev. James Hodges, to the vicarage of Blackmore, Essex. The Rev. J. S. Ogle, to the vicarage of Flamborough, Lincolnshire. The Rev. R. Charlton, to the perpetual curacy and new church of St. John, Kingsdown, Ringwood, Kent; patron, William Gurling, Esq. The Rev. A. L. Courtenay, to St. James's Chapel, Pentonville. The Rev. W. Cracroft, to Harrington rectory, Lincolnshire, value £240, with residence, and Brinkhill rectory, value £137; patron, R. Cracroft, Esq. The Rev. J. Dolphin, vicar of Antingham, Norfolk, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Essex. Very Rev. G. Elliot, Dean of Bristol, to Olveston vicarage, Gloucester, value, £799, with residence; patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Rev. G. B. de Renzy, to the chaplaincy of the Borough Goal, Leeds. Rev. E. Hawkins, to Cuzon Chapel, Mayfair, St. George, Hanover-square; value £400; patron, Earl Howe. Rev. H. Malpas, to Corse vicarage, Gloucestershire, value £443; patron, Lord Chancellor. Rev. G. H. Scott, to Rhos-Crowthier rectory, Pembrokeshire, value £307, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor. Rev. J. Aubrey Scott, to the rectory of West Tytherley, Hants.

VACANCIES.—Hilfield V., Sussex, dio. Chichester; value £180, with residence; pats. Miss Dehany; Rev. G. H. Scott, prom. Yarmouth, Great St. Nicholas C., Norfolk; pat., the incumbent. Chaplaincy of Leominster Union; pat. Rev. W. Robinson, dec. St. Alban's, Herts, Second Mastership of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar-School; Rev. T. F. Lee, prom. Boston Chapel of Ease, co. and dio. Lincoln; stipend, £100; pat., the incumbent. Tunstall, Staffordshire, dio. Lichfield; stipend, £80, with title; pat., the incumbent. Gloucester County Gaol; stipend, £250; application before July 31. Kirkham, Lancashire, Second Mastership of Grammar-School.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Richard Whittington, upon leaving the curacy of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, from the teachers of the Sunday-Schools connected with that Church; the Rev. Manasseh Baxter Dorrington, late of Foston-on-the-Wold, Yorkshire; the Rev. S. B. Webb, from the congregation of St. John's Church, Longsight.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—Thursday being the festival of St. James, the ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Dr. Francis Fulford, the newly-appointed Bishop of Montreal, took place at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, Chichester, Salisbury, and Toronto. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bowdler, from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew; 18th, 19th, and 20th verses:—"And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, all power is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." The beads, almoner, chorists, gentlemen of the choir, minor canons, canon's verger, canons, dean's verger, sub-dean, Bishop's assistant, Archbishop's verger, chaplains of the Archbishop, and his Grace's secretary and law officers, were in attendance to perform the usual duties. Next week we shall illustrate the impressive ceremony.

COUNTRY NEWS.

TAMWORTH ELECTION.—Sir Robert Peel, who has been returned for Tamworth in the room of his late lamented distinguished father, has issued an address to his constituents, in which, after thanking them for his election, he says:—"You have received from me no more specific declaration of my political opinions than that contained in my former address, and I am sure you would be as unwilling to fetter my actions, as an independent member, as I should have been to pledge myself to any particular course, which, in the rapid progress of public opinion, might hereafter be proved inconsistent with the interests of the country; I trust, however, after a certain lapse of time, when you will have had an opportunity of reviewing my conduct in Parliament, you may agree that I have discharged my duties in a manner worthy the approbation of my constituents, and entitling me to a continuance of those favours I now so sincerely acknowledge."

DINNER AT YORK TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his intention to dine with the Lord Mayor of York upon the occasion of the entertainment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London in that city in October. Prince Albert will very shortly fix the day.

DINNER AT SOUTHAMPTON TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The Guildhall of Southampton is undergoing repair, previously to the entertainment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London in that town, in August.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—On Tuesday a frightful catastrophe occurred in one of the coal-pits belonging to Mr. Sneden, situated at Commonade, in the immediate neighbourhood of the borough of Airdrie, not far from Glasgow. The miners, to the number of twenty, descended to their work as usual about six o'clock, when, it is said, the foreman accompanied them, and went forward to ascertain the state of the air in the pit. All of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred, which instantly killed nineteen out of the twenty, and shattered and destroyed all the implements and machinery in the pit. Only one man escaped. He was standing near the bottom of the pit when he heard the explosion, and suddenly threw himself down to allow the fiery storm to pass over. On rising he found the buckets which communicated with the surface shattered; but finding a piece of wood, he inserted it into one of the links of the chain, and, giving the signal, was pulled up to the pit head. The accounts of the cause of the accident given by this man are exceedingly imperfect, and it is not likely that the actual circumstance connected with this calamitous event will ever be known. The men had not Davy-lamps. Fourteen of the bodies were recovered up to Tuesday night, and one was recovered on Wednesday morning, leaving still four in the pit. They were almost all dreadfully charred and disfigured from the effects of the explosion, which is one of the most severe that has occurred in the West of Scotland for many years. The deceased are mostly young men, but a few of them have left widows and children.

EXTRAORDINARY FLOOD.—The village of Woodham Walter, in Essex, presents a melancholy scene of devastation, occasioned by torrents of rain which fell in the afternoon of Wednesday week. The village street is situated at the foot of two hills, a brook running past the cottages of Harris, a blacksmith, and Davis, a labourer. About half-past four, remarkably dense clouds were observed meeting from opposite points, and, suddenly forming a junction, appeared to assume a circular motion, which was immediately followed by a discharge of their contents, accompanied with a hurricane, vivid flashes of lightning, and awful peals of thunder. Some hailstones of unusually large size were also observed. In a few minutes the villagers were terror-stricken, the high road assuming the appearance of a rapid river, and the water raising the brook ten feet in an incredibly short space of time. In Davis's cottage it filled the apartments to a height of nearly six feet; and it was with great difficulty he saved the life of his wife, who, in her alarm, fainted, and his three children, one of whom was in bed at the time. An aged woman, whom he had from motives of charity alone supported, perished in the flood. The front and back walls of a cottage, fortunately untenanted, between that of Davis and Campin, were carried completely away by the force of the torrent, and but for this vent there is little doubt that the whole range of tenements, the foundations of which were all undermined, must have yielded to the weight of water brought to bear upon them. Joseph Cass, a labourer, with great promptitude, rescued Campin's sick wife, and a girl named Ponton, attending upon her, and both narrowly escaped with their lives. Cass himself encountered great personal risk. All the out-buildings built over the brook, and belonging to the various cottages, were carried away, and several were found near the Manor Farm. A long fence, six feet high, by the side of Harris's garden, and nearly thirty feet of a nine-inch brick wall next the road, disappeared, while all the cottagers' gardens were covered to a considerable depth with mud brought down from the adjacent lands. Articles of furniture swept from the dwellings were, we understand, discovered at the distance of a mile, and very many are entirely lost. Richard Davis, a wheelwright, is a considerable sufferer, his workshop, a large thatched building, having been levelled to the ground, and his tools carried away.

The building for the Exhibition of 1851 is to be made in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., of the London Works, at Smethwick, have the contract for the iron framework; Messrs. Clance, of Spion-lane, will supply the enormous quantity of glass required; and the tubes are also entrusted to a firm in the district. These three materials constitute, in fact, the entire building.

F I N E A R T S .



"THE POLITICIAN."—BY HASENCLEVER.

THE POLITICIAN.

THE author of this clever picture, Herr Hasenclever, is, we believe, resident in Munich. There is, at least, no mistaking the numerous beer-jugs as designating some tavern where the renowned *Baierisches Bier* (Bavarian beer) is the habitual beverage. It designates a comparatively modern period, as it is only lately that the Germans have become such intense politicians as to neglect their supper, their favourite meal, for the newspaper. The principal figure in the picture is so immersed in the *Politische Zeitung* (political tidings) that he does not notice the dog-eating his fish and upsetting his beer. The two other figures in the background playing at draughts and sending forth huge volumes of tobacco-smoke, are quite in accordance with the general character of the German hotel, *keller*, or *wirthshaus*. Nor is the laughing *jungfrau*, half obscured by the smoke, an unnecessary adjunct; though in the better class of coffee-houses and hotels young men are now much more employed than maidens. Waiters, in fact, are regularly brought up to the trade in Germany, and go out in *lehre*, or as apprentices, or go for their *wander-jahr* almost as regularly as artisans. To dissipate time in places of public resort like that graphically described by Herr Hasenclever, and in such amusements as he depicts, is common in all the towns of Germany as well as Munich. They are all well provided with taverns, where the inhabitants meet to play *kegel-bahn* (bowls), dominoes, draughts, smoke their pipes, and sip their coffee, or drink their beer or their old Rhenish wine. They grace the *table d'hôte* with their presence at dinner about one o'clock; they take their coffee about three or four in some garden, according to the season, their families frequently sharing that with them; and they sup in some wine-cellar or common *wirthshaus* about eight or nine, or after the play, which is generally over before ten. The Germans are a social people, very fond of conversation; and notwithstanding what Madame de Staël asserted, who had the misfortune not to understand their language, by no means bad talkers. The generally good education they receive enables them to say something useful and entertaining, if not always sprightly, on almost all subjects except politics; but they delight chiefly in discoursing about music, the theatres, and natural history. They do not bore one another with polemics, nor are they at all fanatical. In some of their large cities their public hotels are as splendid as any in Europe, and in them they generally enjoy the regal luxury of music at their meals. Even at the more common taverns, it is not unusual to find musicians and singers who entertain the smoking, sipping, playing company. Since the outbreaks, insurrections, and revolutions, political excitement and fierce political conversation interrupt the easy flow of good-natured gossip in which the Germans were wont to indulge. Herr Hasenclever has depicted the condition of politics and draughts, of beer and newspapers, to which they have now arrived. It would add much to the placid charms of life—at least, the Germans think so—could politics be dispensed with; but, as that is impracticable till nations cease to suffer from misgovernment, the next best thing is to have politics good, pure, and unmixed; and the Germans will scarcely succeed in obtaining good government for themselves till they separate their political pursuits from beer and draughts. One is about the most important business that man can engage in—the other about the most trifling amusement that ever wasted his time.

THE WINDMILL OF SANS SOUCI.

THIS Windmill possesses a very interesting association, which has just been revived by a special reference to its history in the celebrated speech of Lord Palmerston, in defence of his policy in the Greek affair, delivered in the House of Commons, on the night of the 25th ult. His Lordship, in referring to the case of Mr. Finlay, whom the Greek Government had neglected to compensate for some land taken from him, observed that their conduct "was very different from that of Frederick the Great towards one of his subjects, a man of humble rank. This man refused to sell to his sovereign a little bit of ground on which a windmill stood, the ground being necessary for the completion of a magnificent plan of a residence for the monarch. The case which occurred in Prussia was very different from that which occurred in Greece. The King of Prussia, though a conqueror in the field and the absolute monarch of a great country, respected the rights of a subject, and not only left the monument of the independence of his subject standing in the midst of his ornamented grounds, but even used to point to it with pride, feeling that if he was great and powerful, he knew at least how to respect the rights of the meaneast."



THE WINDMILL OF SANS SOUCI.

The famous Windmill of Sans Souci stands close behind the palace, and still belongs to the descendants of the miller who refused to give it up to Frederick, when he wanted to pull it down and include the ground in his own gardens, which are rather confined on that side. The original mill was a very small one; but after Frederick lost a lawsuit against the miller, he erected for him the present mill on a much larger scale. Some years ago, adverse circumstances compelled the owner of the mill to make up his mind to part with it. He, in consequence, offered it for sale to the late king, who, instead of availing himself of the opportunity, generously settled on the miller a sum sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties, and enable him to maintain himself on his property, saying that the mill now belonged to Prussian history, and was in a manner a national monument.

We have to thank Mr. Charles Warren, manager of the Panorama of the Nile, as the medium of our being favoured with the accompanying sketch.

THE GORHAM CASE.

IN the Arches Court, on Saturday last, Dr. Addams, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, stated that, in obedience to the monition personally served on his Lordship, he now brought in the presentation. He also begged to state, that the Bishop never had the slightest intention of resisting the monition after the other Courts had refused to issue the prohibition. The presentation was accompanied by a protest to it, merely explanatory of the course pursued by his Lordship, and he did not anticipate the slightest objection to its reception.

Mr. Bowdler (the proctor for Mr. Gorham) said that he had had no opportunity of seeing the protest; its reception was a matter for the consideration of the Court. It affected the question of the regularity of the proceedings.

The learned Judge said, that, unless the presentation had been brought in, the prayer of Mr. Bowdler would have been to pronounce the Bishop in contempt. The protest ought not to have been brought in in the manner in which it was now done; it should have been delivered long ago. He thought the Court had not been well used; and directed the presentation to be received, and the protest to be rejected.

Mr. Bowdler prayed the Court to appoint a convenient time for the institution of Mr. Gorham.

The learned Judge doubted whether he could proceed to the institution without a fiat from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Bowdler stated that an arrangement had been made for issuing the fiat. The learned Judge was quite ready to do whatever the Archbishop directed.

When the fiat was obtained he would proceed to the institution, but it was not necessary that that should take place in open court.

Mr. Bowdler would, with the permission of the Court, take another opportunity of mentioning the case, which was ordered to stand over.

The following is the protest of the Bishop of Exeter, which the Judge rejected. It is too remarkable a document to justify us in imitating him. We give it entire:—

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S PROTEST.

In the name of the Holy Trinity. Amen.—We, Henry, by divine permission Bishop of Exeter, having been monished by this venerable Court of Arches to bring into the registry of the same the presentation made to us by her Majesty Queen Victoria as patron of the Vicarage of Bramford Speke, in our said diocese, commanding us to institute the Reverend George Cornelius Gorham, Clerk, Bachelor of Divinity, to the church of the said parish, and to the cure and government of the souls of the parishioners of the same—which presentation aforesaid, notwithstanding we have found it to be our duty to refuse to admit and institute the said Reverend George Cornelius Gorham to the said church and cure of souls, inasmuch as it hath manifestly appeared to, and hath been adjudged by us after due examination had, that the said clerk was and is not fit to be entrusted with such cure of souls, by reason of his having held and continuing to hold certain false and unsound doctrines, contrary to the pure Catholic Faith, and to the doctrines set forth and taught in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and in the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the use of the said church, against which our refusal to institute him, as aforesaid, the said clerk did prosecute his suit, called *Duplex Querela*, in this said venerable court, and such suit was by the same, after due hearing, solemnly refused and rejected, whereupon the said clerk did appeal to the judgment of her Majesty in Council, and her Majesty in Council hath remitted the cause to this venerable court, declaring that we the said Bishop have not shown sufficient cause why we did not institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the said vicarage of Bramford-Speke, and commanding that right and justice be in this court done in this matter pursuant to the said declaration—Do hereby, in obedience to the monition of this Court, bring into the registry of the same the said presentation—

Under protest, that whereas her said Majesty, before she remitted the said cause to this court with the declaration aforesaid, did refer the same to the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's said Council to hear the same and to make their report and recommendation to her Majesty thereupon; and the said Judicial Committee did accordingly hear the said cause, and make their report and recommendation after hearing the same, that her Majesty should remit the said cause with the declaration aforesaid; but such their report and recommendation was notoriously and expressly founded on a certain statement of the doctrines

held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, as it appeared to them the said Judicial Committee, which statement was in the terms following:—
 "That baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism that regeneration invariably takes place in baptism; that the grace may be granted before, in, or after baptism; that baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us, but only in such as worthily receive it—in them alone it has a wholesome effect; and that, without reference to the qualification of the recipient, it is not in itself an effectual sign of grace: that infants baptized, and dying before actual sin, are certainly saved; but that in no case is regeneration in baptism unconditional."
 And whereas the above-recited statement, on which the said Judicial Committee did so expressly found their said report and recommendation to her Majesty, was set forth by them as a just and true and sufficient statement of the doctrine held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, notwithstanding he had declared (A. 15) that, "as infants are by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, except there shall have been a *preventive act of grace* to make them worthy;" and had solemnly re-affirmed the same (A. 70) when his attention was by us specially called thereto, in order that he might correct it, if he thought fit; and notwithstanding that he, the said George Cornelius Gorham, had further declared (A. 19) of baptized infants, "who, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved," that "therefore they must have been regenerated by an act of grace *preventive* to their baptism, in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament." Again (A. 27), "the new nature must have been possessed by those who receive baptism rightly; and therefore possessed *before*

the seal was affixed"—meaning thereby before baptism was given. Again (A. 60), "that filial state" (meaning thereby "adoption to be the sons of God"), "though clearly to be ascribed to God, was given to the worthy recipient *before* baptism, and *not in baptism*;" manifestly contradicting thereby the said Articles of Religion, and the doctrine of the said Book of Common Prayer, as set forth in its offices of public and private baptism of infants and of confirmation, and especially in the Catechism, or Instruction to be learned of every person, before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop." Notwithstanding, too, that the Lord Bishop of London, who was summoned by command of her Majesty to attend the hearing of the said appeal, and who did attend the same accordingly, having been requested by the said Judicial Committee to read and consider the said report and recommendation before it was laid before her Majesty, did thereupon read and consider the same, and, after such reading and consideration thereof, did say and advise the said Judicial Committee to this effect, that he could not consent to the said report and recommendation, because the said George Cornelius Gorham holds that remission of sins, adoption into the family of God, and regeneration, must all take place in the case of infants, not in baptism, nor by means of baptism, but before baptism, an opinion which the said Lord Bishop declared to the said Judicial Committee appeared to him to be in direct opposition to the plain teaching of the Church, and utterly to destroy the sacramental character of baptism, inasmuch as it separates the grace of that sacrament from the sacrament itself: which said heretical opinions so held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, and thus by the said Lord Bishop of London expressly brought to the notice of the said Judicial Committee, and the manifest contradiction of the said opinions to the teaching of the Church plainly pointed out, were nevertheless wholly omitted by the said Judicial Committee in the

statement of the doctrine which appeared to them to be held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, on which statement they professed to found their report and recommendation to her Majesty as aforesaid.
 Now we, the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, taking the premises into our serious and anxious consideration, and furthermore considering that the judgment of her most gracious Majesty in Council in the said appeal was pronounced solely in reliance on the statement made in the report and recommendation of the said Judicial Committee, as being a just, true, and sufficient statement, do, by virtue of the authority given to us by God, as a Bishop in the Church of Christ, and in the Apostolic branch of it planted by God's providence within this land, and established therein by the laws and constitution of this realm, hereby solemnly repudiate the said judgment, and declare it to be null and utterly without effect *in foro conscientie*, and do appeal therefrom in all that concerns the Catholic faith to the sacred synod of this nation, when it shall be in the name of Christ assembled as the true Church of England by representation.
 And, further, we do solemnly protest and declare, that, whereas the said George Cornelius Gorham did manifestly and notoriously hold the aforesaid heretical doctrines, and hath not since retracted and disclaimed the same, any Archbishop or Bishop, or any official of any Archbishop or Bishop, who shall institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the cure and government of the souls of the parishioners of the parish of Bramford Speke, within our diocese aforesaid, will thereby incur the sin of supporting and favouring the said heretical doctrines, and we do hereby renounce and repudiate all communion with any one, be he who he may, who shall so institute the said George Cornelius Gorham as aforesaid.



THE GORHAM CONTROVERSY.—GREAT MEETING OF CLERGY AND LAITY, IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE.

Given under our hand and episcopal seal, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

[L.S.] H. EXETER.

GREAT MEETING OF THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY.

On Tuesday a great meeting of the party in the Church opposed to Mr. Gorham, consisting both of clergy and laity, was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The object of the meeting will be learned from what was done. The great room was packed as full as it could hold—not less, it is said, than 2000 persons were present. So many more desired to attend than could find room, that a supplementary meeting was held in the great room at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was also nearly filled. No stronger proof could be adduced of the intense interest excited by the subject. The two meetings were not filled with the usual idle and lounging classes who crowd and annoy every meeting, but with decorous well-dressed gentlemen, chiefly clergymen or persons intimately connected with the Church. They obtained admission only by tickets. Amongst the distinguished persons present were J. G. Hubbard, Esq., a West India merchant, who took the chair; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Thorpe, Archdeacon Bartholomew, Archdeacon Manning, Lord Viscount Fielding, Earl Nelson, Lord John Manners, B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; F. H. Dickenson, Esq.; J. R. Kenyon, Esq., of Oxford

University; J. Simeon, Esq., M.P.; W. Prosser, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Revs. Professor Sewell, W. Palmer, Sir C. Andover, W. James, Dr. Lord, C. W. Page, W. C. Risley, G. A. Denison, W. Wade, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes acted as secretary.
 The meeting was opened by prayers, read in a most solemn manner, and this moment—when the whole devout assembly presented an appearance that reminded us of those ancient councils and assemblies of godly men that settled the faith of mankind for centuries, or reared a new church as at the Reformation, forming a new faith and church separate from the old—is represented by our Sketch. Nor was the progress of the meeting at variance at any one point with the solemn commencement. It was orderly, decorous, patient throughout. There were no signs of applause, nor of disapprobation. There might be a thorough and a calm conviction, a determination to avow opinion and abide the consequence; there was no exhibition of enthusiasm. Yet such a meeting seems to numerous for counsel, while it is too decorous for that impassioned action which carries with it the hearts, or rather the souls of men. Indeed, it was impossible to hide every sign of weariness at the protracted sitting and not very lively eloquence; and, after the great solemnity and decorum, something approaching occasionally to lassitude was one of the characteristics of the meeting before it closed. There are, however, very few occasions on which such a large number of persons can be got together, and exhibit so much order combined with so much interest and attention; and we cannot but conclude, from the character of the meeting, as well as from the language used, that it marks a very important epoch in the history of the Church of England. Our limits necessarily

preclude us from giving more than an outline of the proceedings, which, not very fully reported, occupy nearly a page of the morning papers.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with an explanatory statement:—
 "Why and for what purpose," said the hon. gentleman, "are we met? Every individual in this hall feels, I am certain, that as this meeting is one neither convened by ecclesiastical authority nor directed to the purposes of any existing Church society, so, in giving it the sanction of his presence, he incurs a new and startling responsibility. But if the features of this meeting be unprecedented, so also are the circumstances which call it into being—circumstances so grave as to engage the moral responsibility of every churchman upon a matter of eternal import, and casting into comparative nothingness the obligation of formal adherence to mere customary rules. New dangers make new laws of action; and surely no ordinary peril could have assembled here from places far apart so many hundreds, not of turbulent agitators, but of retiring and peaceful men—no peril less than that which now impends—the peril of their faith. That faith has been assailed, impugned, insulted; and in vindication of that faith, they who have felt the evil which has been already wrought, and who foresee the dangers which yet threaten, call from this place upon their fellow-churchmen to listen to their words, to try their truth, and, if they find them true, to join them in the cry for justice and the struggle for redress. This is no hasty or unreasoning clamour; months have passed since the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council delivered their judgment in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter;' months have passed since the First Minister of the Crown asserted, in the House of Commons (what was afterwards re-

asserted by the President of her Majesty's Privy Council in the House of Peers, 'that the judgment had given general satisfaction.' To that assertion we meet here to oppose our calm, deliberate, but most emphatic denial. And if we waited thus long, it was not from indifference. While hope remained that the course of that miserable sentence might be stayed, we held our peace, while our cheeks have tingled and our hearts have burned with shame for the insult cast upon our spiritual mother, and for the oppression threatened to her children. This was no local or individual grievance, the whole Church was aggrieved, and sought a place to vent her just complaints; but the synodical assemblies of the Church were silenced; and the Houses of Parliament, composed, once of Churchmen, but now of men of hostile and conflicting views, was no meet place for religious controversy. Where, then, could Churchmen fly to meet in repelling the indignity offered to them, and in deprecating the evils they foresaw—where but in the metropolis of their country, blessed as the diocese of a faithful Bishop, whom God preserve?"

The Chairman then touched upon the points adverted to in the protest, petition, and addresses:—

He said:—"Under the authority of the judgment of the Privy Council, George Cornelius Gorham, a clergyman holding heretical doctrines, is to be forced into a vicarage with cure of souls; the specific heresies for which Mr. Gorham had been rejected by his diocesan being excluded by the Privy Council from the abstract to which they apply their sentence, so that in fact Mr. Gorham's book has not been judged, although Mr. Gorham has been acquitted. In their abstract of what they collect to be Mr. Gorham's opinions, and in the laboured argument which accompanies their decision, the Privy Council promote (possibly unawares) the negation of every article of our Christian faith, by asserting, insinuating, suggesting doubtful interpretations of the Church's voice, even when she speaks upon the most solemn subjects, and in the most authoritative and clearest tone. I will adduce a single instance. The Privy Council assert that 'the whole Catechism requires a charitable construction, such as must be given to the expression, "God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God." The charitable construction is explained to be the same as a qualified construction, i.e. not strictly or literally true. Now, apply this rule to other portions of the Catechism—to the first question, 'What is your name?' or to this other, 'What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?' Does, then, the child's name require a charitable construction? And must the child learn to say, but only in a qualified or doubtful sense, 'First I learn to believe in God the Father, who made me and all the world.' And this is the charitable construction. Miserable misnomer! where did the Privy Council find their type of such a charity? Not, surely, in the Word of God. Charity is, indeed, the Queen of Christian graces, greater than Faith and Hope, but it is inseparable from them. The charity of Scripture is rooted in Faith, and is upheld by Hope; the charity of the Privy Council refuseth to believe, and careth not to hope. Against this decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as proceeding from a tribunal erected by the statute law into a final court of appeal, we are bound to enter our solemn protest, and we appeal from the court unqualified by its composition, and unauthorised by the Church, to a free and lawful ecclesiastical synod. For the grievance set forth in the protest we crave redress in our petition to the Queen, reminding her Majesty of the chartered rights and privileges of the Church, and praying the revival of her synodical action. The Episcopate of our own Church we address with a grateful acknowledgment of their recent efforts on behalf of the liberties of the Church, with an entreaty that they will support the prayer of our petition to the Queen, and with the earnest desire that they will, by giving expression to their own minds upon the doctrine of baptism, relieve the disturbed and anxious hearts scandalised by the judgment of the Privy Council. To the Bishops of the Church in Scotland we present our thanks for the sympathy and support we received in our distress from their declaration of our common doctrine. And, finally, we appeal to our brethren of the Church, whether at home or abroad, for their concurrence in the measures we are pursuing for the vindication of our faith and the security of our Christian liberties."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells moved, and Viscount Nelson seconded, the adoption of the following

PROTEST.

Whereas, upon an appeal by the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham against the sentence of the Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, it has been declared by the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, in contradiction to the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court, "That the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the doctrine of the Church of England," and further, "that Mr. Gorham ought not to have been refused institution to the vicarage of Bramford Speke;"

And whereas the Rev. G. C. Gorham being presented to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, declared and has published:—

("Efficacy of Baptism," p. 83.)—"That no spiritual grace is conveyed in baptism except to worthy recipients, and that infants are by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, except there shall have been a previous act of grace to make them worthy."

herein declaring original sin (the remission of which is a promised effect of baptism) to be a bar to the due reception of baptism; and whereas the said G. C. Gorham, in accepting the Church's statement that "Infants which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved," holds and has published:—

(p. 85.)—"That they must have been regenerated by an act of grace previous to their baptism in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament."

And, moreover (p. 88), that "the new nature must have been possessed by those 'who receive baptism rightly'; and, therefore, possessed before the seal was affixed."

(p. 113.)—"That faith and that filial state, though clearly to be ascribed to God, was given to the worthy recipient before baptism, and not in baptism."

(p. 197.)—"As faith must precede beneficial baptism, and as justification is invariably consequent on faith, therefore justification also precedes beneficial baptism, and cannot be equivalent to it."

thereby declaring that the gifts of regeneration, adoption, remission of sins, and justification, which the Catholic Church—and in it our own—has ever taught and does teach to be given by God and by the sacrament of baptism, are given before baptism, upon some previous act of grace, whereas Scripture and the Church are wholly silent upon the subject.

And, whereas, the doctrine of the Church of England is declared as follows:—

1.—In the Nicene Creed—"I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins;"

2.—In her two forms of ministration of public and private baptism of infants—wherein the priest, having baptized the child with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, says to the public form: "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church;"—In the private form: "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is by baptism regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church." And, moreover, in the previous certification to the minister, who saith: "This child, being born in original sin, and in the state of nature, by the laver of regeneration is made a child of God, and a member of the body of Christ, and shall be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

3.—In her Order of Confirmation, when the Bishop prays that God will strengthen his servants whom He had "vouchsafed to regenerate by water and the Holy Ghost;" and unto whom He had "given the forgiveness of all their sins."

4.—In her Catechism—which teaches that "in baptism we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven;" and that "baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation;" and that "a sacrament means—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive, and a pledge to assure us thereof;" and that "the inward and spiritual grace in baptism is a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness."

5.—In her Articles—viz. in her Twenty-fifth Article—"Sacraments ordained of Christ be not only badges or tokens of Christian men's professions, but rather they are certain sure witnesses, and effectual signs of grace and God's good will towards us, by the which He doth work invisibly in us. And again, in her Twenty-seventh Article—"Baptism is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference whereby Christians may be discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby as by an instrument they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church."

Now we, the undersigned, members of the Church of England, accepting without reserve these distinct declarations of her doctrine (denying, also, that her deliberate and unambiguous expressions in the actual ministration of the Sacrament of Baptism are to be taken in a qualified or uncertain sense), and holding that original sin is remitted to all infants by spiritual regeneration, through the application of the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and by the Sacrament of Baptism, which doctrine we, together with the whole Church, individually affirm whenever, in the recital of the Nicene Creed, we "acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins," do hereby solemnly reprobate and protest against the said judgment of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council; and do appeal, therefore, unto a free and lawful Synod of the Church of England, when such Synod may be had.

Because, while the Judicial Committee exclude from their abstract of Mr. Gorham's doctrine (on which abstract alone they decide) all notice of the specific errors asserted by him in the afore-cited passages, their judgment sanctions the acceptance in a hypothetical and unreal sense of the plain declarations of the Church, suggests contradictory interpretations of her doctrines, and requires institution to a benefice, with cure of souls, of a priest who professes doctrines utterly inconsistent with the sacramental character of baptism, and subversive of a fundamental article of faith.

And because, through this decision touching doctrines of the Church, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council do (notwithstanding their formal disclaimer of "any authority to settle matters of faith," practically exercise in spiritual matters a jurisdiction for which they are utterly incompetent, and which never has been, nor ever can be, confided to them by the Church.

The motion was carried unanimously. Archdeacon Wilberforce then moved, and Mr. Hope, M.P., seconded, the adoption of the petition to her Majesty. The following is a copy:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, Sheweth:—That we, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, dutifully acknowledging your Royal authority as supreme governor within these your dominions, in all causes over all persons, as the same is expressed in the Articles of the Church of England, humbly entreat your Majesty to grant us redress in a matter which aggrieves our consciences as members, and some of us ministers of the said Church.

That, in the cause of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," lately decided by the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, a very grave point of doctrine, touching the foundation of the faith, has been treated in such a manner as incidentally, but effectually, to contradict the plain and obvious meaning of the Prayer Book.

That, in consequence of this decision (whatever be its legal validity), great scandals have arisen, and very many are unsettled and disturbed in conscience, whose only wish is to serve God in peace in the portion of the Church wherein they have been called.

That it has always been allowed by the law of this country, as well as by the custom of the whole Church from the earliest ages, that religious questions of faith and discipline should be settled, according to Scriptural precedent, by synodical assemblies of the Bishops and Clergy.

That Magna Charta begins by declaring:—"that the Church of England be free, and shall have all her rights entire and her liberties inviolate;" and amongst these it was secured by an ancient law of the realm, that she should "have her judgments free."

That, in the declaration of your Majesty's Royal predecessor, King Charles I., prefixed to the Articles of the Church, her synodical functions are recognised in the promise—"That, out of our princely care that the Churchmen may do the work which is proper unto them, the Bishops and Clergy, from time to time in convocation, upon their humble desires, being made plain to us, under our broad seal, to deliberate of, and to do all such things as, being made plain by them, and assented unto by us, shall concern the settled continuance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England now established; from which we will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree."

To the intent, therefore, that the grievance aforesaid may be remedied, and the Church herself enjoy full freedom to exercise her ancient and lawful rights of settling all matters purely spiritual, to the welfare of your Majesty and the peace of these realms, Your petitioners humbly implore your Majesty that all questions touching the doctrine of

the Church of England, arising on appeal, or in your Majesty's temporal courts, may hereafter be referred to the spirituality of the Church of England.

And, further, that your Majesty will be pleased to remove the impediments which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient synodical functions of the Church, in order to the determination of the aforesaid question of doctrine, as well as of other matters affecting her welfare, to the salvation of souls, and the glory of her Divine Head.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The Rev. Professor Sewall moved, and Mr. Kenyon seconded, the adoption of the following

ADDRESS.

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

Most Rev. and Right Rev. Fathers,—We, the undersigned priests, deacons, and laymen in communion with the Church of England, beg leave to offer to your Lordships our very earnest and respectful thanks for the efforts which you have recently made to assert the Church's claim to judge and decide, by her own inherent and spiritual authority, all questions of doctrine and discipline purely spiritual.

We observe that the bill founded upon this principle, which has been recently introduced into the House of Lords, has been rejected upon grounds which occasion us the deepest sorrow and surprise. We earnestly implore your Lordships not to let this essential portion of the liberties of the English Church lie in abeyance, but to persevere in renewing and enforcing so righteous a claim, which, if fairly brought before our countrymen, we feel sure will be cheerfully conceded.

And while we thus depend on your Lordships for the future, we are constrained to express our great disappointment and regret that any circumstances should have hitherto restrained your Lordships, as a body, from taking steps directly to remedy the disturbance of the Church's doctrine of Infant Baptism by the recent decision in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter."

We consider it our duty respectfully to declare to your Lordships our solemn conviction, that we never may, and our determination that by God's help we never will, acquiesce in that decision (whatever be its legal validity), or own it as part of our Church law, and that for two grave reasons:—

1. Because it requires the institution to a benefice with cure of souls of a clergyman holding, and having published, on a fundamental point, a doctrine contrary to Holy Scripture and the Catholic tradition of the Universal Church, and, therefore, contrary to the teaching of the English Church.

2. Because it applies to the words of the Prayer Book an interpretation inconsistent with their plain and obvious meaning, contrary to good faith, and perplexing to honest minds; and, by allowing doctrinal statements contradictory to the essential meaning of an article of the Creed, would involve the consequence, that the Church of England does not hold that article as a matter of faith.

For these and such like reasons we are convinced that the Church of England never can rest; and, by God's grace, we never will rest, until she be relieved from this grievous scandal. And since the regular course has always been for the chief pastors to meet synodically and declare the faith, securing it for the time to come, so far as it had been called in question.

May it please you, most reverend and right reverend fathers, to express your humble desire to the Crown for that licence which in all such emergencies it is virtually (if not expressly) pledged to grant—viz. that the Church in Synod assembled may have freedom to judge matters of doctrine and discipline. Or, if such licence cannot now be obtained, may it please you so to declare your mind and intention as to secure us for the present against that utter denial of sacramental grace which we too plainly see to be permitted by the said decision.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Sir George Prevost moved, and Sir C. Anderson seconded, the adoption of the address to the Bishops of Scotland, to which the chairman had referred, and it was carried nem. con.

On the motion of the Rev. W. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, the following appeal to the faithful was also agreed to:—

That we solemnly and earnestly appeal to our brethren of the Church of England, in this and other lands, for their sympathy and assistance, entreating their consideration of the facts set forth in the protest, petition, and addresses adopted by this meeting, and beseeching them deliberately to weigh and examine the grievous dangers to which the maintenance of our faith is exposed through the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, convinced that a calm investigation of the subject will assure them not only of the reality of our apprehensions, but of our right to the redress we seek, and we urgently implore them to join us in protesting against the wrong and violence threatened to our Church, and in vindicating her doctrinal teaching from the suspicion and reproach which have been cast upon it; and to co-operate with us in a faithful and persevering effort to secure for her, through the restoration of her ancient and inalienable privileges of judgment in spiritual matters, the power of maintaining the essential verities committed to her as a branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was moved by Archdeacon Manning, and seconded by Lord Camden.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment; and before separating, a prayer was offered up, and a blessing invoked on their exertions in the cause of the Church, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEETING.

Owing to the overflow at St. Martin's Hall, a supplemental meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, over which Viscount Feilding, M.P., presided.

The resolutions were the same as those proposed at St. Martin's Hall, and the proceedings were quite of a similar character.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey, in moving the resolution making an appeal to the laity and clergy, said this question was one of the most vital importance, involving not merely the well-being, but the actual being of the English Church. They were, as he would say, placed at the junction of two roads leading in opposite directions: if they took the one road, they would possibly sustain some loss; if they took the other, they might, perchance, gain something they had previously lost. If the State, for instance, would not allow the Church the free exercise of her liberties, then it might be that the Church would have to call upon the State to liberate the Church from its connexion with the State itself. The Church had been too long hoodwinked and blindfolded, but, happily, the bandage having been torn from the Church's eyes, she could now see her way clearly. That was one of the advantages gained by a recent decision; another was, that worldly-minded men would no longer have the same ground for assailing the Church in relation to matters which Churchmen's love of peace would not permit them to reply to. Still the struggle in which they were about to embark was one of peril, and demanded great caution, prudence, perseverance, and unity. They were met to protest and petition, but they must do something more. He hoped that the meeting of that day would light up a beacon-fire in England whose rays would spread from mountain-top to mountain-top; and that statesmen and politicians would learn henceforward that the faith of the Church of England was not a thing to be played with like a child's toy. If they were to do nothing more than protest and petition, that great gathering would have been worse than useless. They must carry on the movement in a spirit of hope, in faith, in prayer, and they would soon find the whole Church—laity and clergy—uniting hand in hand, and heart to heart, in defence of their common catholic faith. They were met there not only to provide a remedy for present wrongs, but to endeavour to avert future evils. The faith of the Church had been assailed in one point—Baptism. Perchance the next point assailed would be the office of the Holy Ghost, or the eternity of rewards and punishments. No man could fix a limit to these aggressions. After referring to the statutes of Henry VIII., and that of Elizabeth (since abolished), which gave the right of appeal to the King's delegates in certain cases, he contended that the Church had never recognised the right of any temporal court to determine matters of faith. The Church could not—dare not—abrogate its functions in that respect. Lord Brougham had stated in the House of Lords that the Judicial Committee, when deciding upon Mr. Gorham's appeal, had never entertained the charge of heresy. But if the question of fitness or unfitness for the cure of souls was not entertained, he should like to know what was the subject of inquiry? Was the Church to be bound by the decisions of such a tribunal? The Church did not deny the Royal supremacy, subject to constitutional limitations. It was said the Sovereign, as supreme head of the Church, had control in all cases—could the Church admit that? They might have a Sovereign of unsound faith, or it might be that the Sovereign would be advised by ministers of unsound faith. Could the Church assent to the Royal supremacy under such circumstances? Again, had it ever entered into men's minds that if the decision upon Mr. Gorham's case had gone the other way, might not Ministers have advised the Crown not to confirm the report. He did not say that such advice would have been tendered; but he would say that such a power ought not to be intrusted to any earthly potentate. The Church of England, he rejoiced to say, was up to the present time free from all the responsibility attaching to the decision of the Judicial Committee; but by reception they might incur that responsibility, for silence and reception would be construed into acquiescence. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of Churchmen to unite, in order that the voice of the Church might be heard. Let them bear in mind that the Protestant bodies on the Continent were looking with deep anxiety to the conduct of the English Church at the present juncture. Their only hope of redress depended upon their own perseverance and unity, in a spirit of faith in their Divine Master, who had promised never to desert His Church.

The resolutions all passed unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

A letter from the Bishop of Exeter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, alluded to at the meeting on Tuesday, has since then been published. The rev. Prelate justifies his appeal to all the courts of law as his imperative duty. He was bound to try every legal means of stopping the fulfilment of the judgment. He is assured, he says, by the highest legal authorities, that the decision of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, not to have the rule argued, is contrary to the invariable practice; and that the decision of the Court of Exchequer, which did allow the rule to be argued, is contrary to the ancient law of the land. The Court laid it down that, by the constitutions of Clarendon, the ultimate appeal, in all ecclesiastical causes, is to the King; the Bishop affirms that by those constitutions the appeal was to the court of the Archbishop, but they forbade the cause to be carried to Rome. The ancient law of England is, according to the Bishop, in accordance with sound church principles, which gives the final decision of all spiritual causes to spiritual and not to temporal courts. He contends, were the law of the land as the courts of law have recently declared it to be, it would be contrary "to the fundamental principles of the Church of Christ," and would involve the very Catholicity of the Church of England. If the law be as the Court of Exchequer has declared it, "the sons of the Church of England, especially her clergy," says the Bishop, "must henceforth hang down their heads in shame and discomfiture, and confess to the charge so loudly urged against her by Romanists, and Schismatics, and Apostates, that her doctrines are as entirely at the disposal of the State as her endowments."

The late Duke of Cambridge.—The will of the late Duke of Cambridge has been opened. The property is stated to be divided into three portions amongst his three children, viz. the present Duke and his two sisters. In addition to other property, the sum of £5000 goes to the Duchess. The Duke of Sutherland, Sir James Reynett, and Sir Henry Wheatley, the guardians of the Princess Mary are the Duchess, the present Duke, and the executors already named. The Princess Mary is but sixteen. By the grant of Parliament she will have £3000 per annum, as well as one-third of her personal estate by will.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner before the close of the session, as at present arranged, will take place at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, on Saturday, the 3rd of August.

Dr. Croly, on Sunday last, intimated that the church of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, would be closed for repairs and cleaning, of which it stands much in need; the litigation between the select vestry and the parish having ceased.

It is stated that it is the intention of the owners of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ships forthwith to commence the building of screw steam-ships, of great size and power, to establish a line for the conveyance of goods and passengers to and from New York and Liverpool, independent of the splendid ships now employed under contract with the British Government for the conveyance of the mails.

It is understood that the Nepalese Princes and suite take their departure from this country about the middle of next month. They proceed to India via France, and the Admiralty have ordered the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean to send her Majesty's steam-sloop *Grozier*, to Marseilles, by the 1st of September, to convey the distinguished Orientals to Alexandria, en route to Nepal.

Storms have been prevalent of late in the United States. In New England bridges and mills have been washed away, while the floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries have inflicted unprecedented damage. In some places the inundations of the Lower Mississippi extended from 100 to 200 miles in breadth.

A despatch from Halifax, dated the 8th inst., states that the ship *Corsair*, from Liverpool to New York, 35 days out, with 207 passengers, had been wrecked near Cape Race. Wreckers pillaged the vessel, cargo, and passengers; but no lives were lost. The Government was to send the passengers forward immediately.

The total amount of aid contributed by parishes to turnpike trusts in England and Wales during the year 1848 was £36,945, viz. £30,241 from England and £6704 from Wales. The average amount contributed is £32,000 per annum.

It is apprehended that Souloque, or Faustin I., of Hayti, will at an early day make a descent upon the Spanish population, or the Republic of Dominica, in the same island. His agents have been endeavouring to gain time for his payment of American claims, in order that all the resources in the island may be devoted to the prosecution of this infamous design.

The ship *Albion* of London has been seized in Oregon on charges of smuggling, and also that her men were cutting timber in American territory. She was seized by General Dorr, on behalf of the United States, Government; and report says that she was chartered by the British Government for the purpose of procuring timber for the Royal Navy, but that is doubtful.

Two English fishing-boats, the *Louisa*, and *W. Corriage*, were seized and sent into Havre, last week, for infringing the fishery laws.

The man, Robert Pate, who committed the dastardly assault on her Majesty, has, since his removal to the Millbank Penitentiary, been an inmate of the infirmary of that prison. In consequence of the medical and other testimony adduced at his trial, Sir George Grey was induced to direct a medical examination of the prisoner, and the result has been the recommendation for his confinement in the infirmary. Pate is in a very delicate state of health, and he employs his time in writing letters in different languages.

Herrings have come on the north-west coast in great abundance, and, though selling at ninepence a dozen at present in Durham, it is not unlikely but they will be as low as nine a penny in a few days.

The *Amphitrite*, 24, corvette, from South America, with a large freight of bullion on board, arrived this week at Portsmouth, where she discharged her treasure for conveyance to the Bank of England.

The first ecclesiastical appointment which the new Lord Chancellor will have in his gift is the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey and St. Nicholas Olave, in the city of London, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Valentine Austin.

Mr. Bell, M.P., has presented to the parish church of Dinnington, two handsome communion-books, to replace those which were stolen a few weeks ago.

A block of gold-bearing quartz, weighing about 125lb., has been lately sent from California to the United States, as a contribution towards the Washington monument.

The entire amount of taxable property in San Francisco, taking the assessment so far as made the basis of the estimate, is over three hundred millions of dollars.

The *Sarah Sands*, a steamer about the safety of which great fears had been expressed, has been met with lying about 100 miles south of Monterey (California), out of fuel. A large number of passengers had arrived at San Francisco, having left the steamer and gone up by land. Many had suffered much from exposure, and some, it is said, have perished. Coal had been sent down for the vessel.

Last week the power-loom fustian-weavers, to the number of about 300 in the employment of Mr. Joseph Schofield, at Littleborough, Rochdale, turned out for an advance of wages to the amount of three farthings per pound.

The *Paris Presse* gives a flourishing account of the state of French manufactures, owing to the quantity of orders from America, where the superior beauty of the French designs is creating a preference for French stuffs, silks, and furniture.

A committee of secretaries of the public charities of England has been formed for the purpose of organizing a combined subscription, through the various committees, with a view to the erection of some lasting and conspicuous monument to the memory of the great patron of charity—"the good Duke of Cambridge."

The steamer *Pilot* struck upon a sunken rock in Loch Lomond, on Friday week, off the point of Ross Macalpine. The captain who was on deck at the time, ran for the shore and signalled the steamer *Waterwitch*, which, fortunately, was coming down the Loch at the time, and returned with all the passengers and crew, amounting to several hundreds. The vessel belongs to Messrs. Burns, the owners of the ill-fated *Orion*.

It appears that the miserable food resorted to by the starving peasantry on the sea-coasts of Ireland, the common "sea-weed," is becoming, even in this country, extensively used by the poor for food. It is now forwarded by rail from Shields to Manchester and Leeds, by women who gather it from the rocks at Tynemouth; and on arrival at its destination, it is regularly sold in the markets for from 3d. to 4d. per pound.

On Tuesday a public meeting of the inhabitants of the united metropolitan parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, was held in the large hall of the workhouse, Little Gray's Inn-lane, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most adequate means of promoting the success of this national undertaking, and to form a local committee for the same purpose. A committee was appointed to collect and assist in carrying out the views of her Majesty's Commissioners.

On Sunday, Pierre K. Mahony, Esq., the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, was killed by a fall from his horse. The office rendered vacant by this melancholy catastrophe is worth £600 a year.

The important portion of the Great Northern system of railway communication, extending over 76 miles between London and Peterborough, is now completed, and will be ready for opening to the public by the 7th of next month. The government officer is to go over it in a few days, and report to the Railway Commissioners as to its fitness for traffic.

Dr. James Adair Lawrie has been appointed to the professorship of surgery in the university of Glasgow, vacant by the demise of the late lamented Dr. Burns. Dr. Lawrie has for some time occupied a similar office in the Andersonian University. The appointment is in the gift of the Crown.

The London Penny Bank, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, commenced business on the 30th January last, 1850, and the results up to the 23rd July, 1850, were: Deposits, 41681; depositors, 6643; receipts, £1549 18s. 8d. The object of these institutions is to create and foster provident habits; the result proves that they are peculiarly adapted to attain the object.

The *Leinster Express* has the following remarkable case of longevity:—"We have to record the death of the patriarch Dormer, who died a few days ago at the foot of the Hill of Allen, county Kildare, at the advanced age of 125 years; he lived in the same townland in which he was born in the year 1725, having thus seen the throne of England filled by six successive sovereigns. He had been in a state of second infancy for near a quarter of a century."

The first trip of a steamer between the town of Ballina, on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and Liverpool, took place on Tuesday last, in the starting of the *Dolphin*, with a full cargo and several passengers for Liverpool, amidst the cheers of a multitude assembled on the quay to witness her departure.

The total number of probates and letters of administration granted in the Prerogative Court of Dublin in 1847, 1848, and 1849, was 4677, and the duty paid amounted to £205,920. In the province of Armagh, during the same period, the number was 2168, and the duty paid £11,317 10s. In the province of Dublin the number was 2060, and the amount of duty paid £12,974 10s. 2d.

It has been determined by the inhabitants of Tollington and its neighbourhood to erect a column on the summit of Holcombe-hill to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. The view from the top of this column, which will be accessible by means of a staircase, will command a panoramic scene of 200 miles in circumference, embracing a sight of Yorkshire, over Blackstone Edge; the Derbyshire hills, overlooking Buxton; the Staffordshire range of hills, Cheshire, the Irish Channel, the Cumberland hills, and the watering places on the Lancashire coast. Holcombe Hill is within a few miles of the birthplace of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Another incendiary fire at Hendon, making the third that has occurred in the same district within a week, was discovered on Tuesday morning. The flames originated in the rick-yard of the premises belonging to Mr. Samuel Nicoll, known as Hyde-farm, and when discovered were raging furiously in a stack of hay containing 50 or 60 loads. The farm servants and labourers of the district, to the number of nearly 60, set to work, and eventually succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until one-third of the rick was destroyed.



SCENE OF THE RECENT STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION AT BRISTOL.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the small river steam-boats plying up and down the floating harbour from the stone bridge near Small-street, to the lock at the bottom of the sea banks near Cumberland Basin, Bristol, blew up on Monday evening, causing great loss of life. The vessel was called the *Red Rover*, and was an iron boat. About half-past eight o'clock p.m., she had landed her down cargo, and was at the Hotwell's Wharf, taking on board passengers for the trip up to the city, when, as soon as a number of persons (about fifty) had got on board, and some others were in the act of following, her boiler suddenly exploded, with a terrific noise, and the vessel was almost instantly torn to pieces. The scene which followed was of the most horrifying description. The fragments, by the force of the explosion, were thrown to great distances, and did damage to the roofs of the houses and sheds upon which they fell. The bodies of many of the passengers were blown into the air; two or three of them, in a frightfully mutilated state, fell upon the wharf; some sunk with the cabin of the vessel; while others were seen in the water struggling terribly for existence. Fortunately, a large wherry slip is located close to the spot where the accident occurred; and as there were many available boats, and their crews manned them with the most praiseworthy speed, they were successful in picking up many persons and saving them from death. Had it not been for this circumstance, and had the explosion occurred subsequently to the vessel leaving the wharf, at least a score more persons would have been sacrificed. Among the bodies recovered was that of the engineer of the vessel, William Nicholls, who was shockingly mutilated, as, indeed, were a great many of the sufferers. One poor fellow had his leg torn off at the thigh; another had his foot torn off; while many received fractures of the legs, arms, or skull. Two gentlemen named Langdon, father and son, and a gentleman named Weston, who had just returned from visiting the wife of the latter, at Portsmouth, were all much injured. A servant girl in charge of some children was nearly killed, and one of her charges was likewise killed. Two little girls named Jefferies, who were enjoying a kind of holiday, were likewise killed. The following is as near as possible a correct list of the killed and injured:— Killed—Samuel Jefferies, a workman at the Bristol Pottery; West, musician, St. James's-street; Charles Keating, ditto, Berkeley-place; William Nicholls, engineer, Alfred-street; Harriett Venn, a child; two children of — Jefferies, Clifton; and three men, unknown. Severely Injured—William Bailey, Dings, fractured legs; William Puddy, the captain, ditto; William Brewer, tobacconist, Hill-street, ditto; Francis Lucas, Thrissell-street, ditto; Mary Ann Darston, Frogmore-street, ditto; Ellen Hodge, St. George's, fractured hip; Thomas White, accountant, Montpellier, fractured legs; David Lewis, fireman, Anchor-lane, severely scalded; A. Langdon, severe injuries of the head and fractured leg;—Langdon, ditto; Maria Haynes, Blackfriars, injuries of the head; Wm. Cooper, Montague-street, musician, ditto, and much scalded; Samuel Edwards, Pipe-lane, scalded legs; Eliza Felford, senior, severely scalded, Eliza Felford, junior, ditto; Thos. Venn, Maryport-street, ditto; Charlotte Eliza Hodge, St. George's, ditto; Martha Hemmings, Maryport-street, ditto.

REPRESENTATION OF CHESTER.

The polling commenced on Monday morning, and during the whole of the day the city was in the greatest state of excitement. The general opinion was that Mr. Stanley would be elected, but for the first hour or two Mr. Egerton took the lead. About ten o'clock the actual state of the poll seemed to be a matter of the greatest uncertainty, the statements put forward by the friends of the respective candidates being of an exceedingly contradictory nature. About eleven o'clock, however, it became almost certain that Mr. Stanley's election was safe. From this time the majority was gradually increased; and at the close of the poll the numbers were:—

The Hon. William Owen Egerton	555
Mr. C. E. Stanley	751
Majority for Mr. Stanley	196

The Sheriff held his court at five o'clock on Monday evening, to declare the state of the poll, when the official return was declared as follows:—Stanley, 986; Egerton, 645; majority for Mr. Stanley, 341. Mr. Stanley was then chaired through the city, amid the applause of the great multitude who lined the streets.

Annexed is a Sketch of an arch erected by Mr. Humberston to Mr. Egerton.



ARCH AT CHESTER.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The turf fixtures for the coming week are confined to three meetings—viz. Goodwood, Chewton, Mendip, and Leominster. Of these, Goodwood alone excites more than local interest, and that, from the very large amount of prizes in cash and plate (nearly £20,000), and the continued exertions of its aristocratic promoters, is not likely to show any falling off. It will occupy four days, commencing on Tuesday, and will on each day present some feature of striking interest: thus, on the first, we shall have the Ham, Gratwicke, Lavant, and 300 sovs stakes; on the second, the Goodwood and Drawingroom Stakes; on the next, the Cup, and nine or ten other events more or less important; and, on the last, the Chesterfield Cup, Nursery Plate, &c. the daily averages promising at least eight races. With such a programme, added to the popularity of the noble owner of the property on which the races will take place, the beauty of the scenery, and the great facilities offered to all classes by the Brighton Railway, there is every reason to anticipate a brilliant week.

The Cricketers have lots of work cut out, beginning on Monday at Lord's, with the annual match between the Old and Young, for the benefit of Caldecott; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, on the same ground, will be devoted to the matches between Eton, Harrow, and Winchester. On Tuesday, a match will be played at Blackheath, between the Berkeley and Surrey Union; on the following day, at Liverpool, one between the Chester and Liverpool Clubs; and on Thursday an All England match at Newark, between 11 of England and 22 of Newark and district.

The Aquatic appointments embrace the St. John's and St. Margaret's (Westminster); Greenwich and Woodbridge Regattas on Monday; St. Katherine's on Tuesday; Wallingford on Wednesday; Doggett's Coat and Badge on Thursday; and the Thames Boat-Races on Friday (at Putney); besides two or three small affairs in the provinces.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Another flat afternoon, and the investments few; and, except on the Goodwood Cup, unimportant.

5 to 4 agst Windischgratz	10 to 1 agst Borneo
8 to 1 — Won't-you-come-out-to-night? (t)	12 to 1 — Snowstorm (t)
15 to 1 agst Clockwork.	
HAM STAKES.	
2 to 1 agst Hernandez	4 to 1 agst Black Sea
GRATWICK STAKES.—6 to 4 agst Harding.	
GOODWOOD CUP.	
2 to 1 agst Canero	10 to 1 agst Cosack
7 to 2 — Windischgratz	10 to 1 — Chanciller
	15 to 1 agst Officious
	20 to 1 — Ethron
ST. LEGER.—6 to 4 agst Voltigeur (t)	
EBOR HANDICAP.—6 to 4 agst Cantab.	
DERBY.	
9 to 1 agst Grecian (t)	40 to 1 agst Black Sea
35 to 1 — Newminster	40 to 1 — England's Glory (t)

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Dennett's Grasshopper (Boyce), 1. Mr. Stevenson's Goodwood (Dockery), 2. The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Capt. Lowther's The Gent (Dockery), 1. Mr. Shenton's Sam Hood (Sait), 2. The HILFARDS STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. G. Hobson's Thoroughgood Sam (Crouch), 1. Mr. J. Cassidy's Whisper (Bartholomew), 2. The STEWARDS' PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Rogers's f by Earl Richmond's d by Glaucus (Hammond), 1. Mr. J. Lewis's Michael Brunton (R. Sherwood), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The Cup STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Major Beresford's Zadoc (Dean), 1. Capt. Lowther's Ballet Girl (Dockery), 2. The TOWN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Lewis's Michael Brunton (Sherwood), 1. Mr. Land's Sir Benjamin (Hackett), 2. The MARK HALL STAKES of 50 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Dennett's Grasshopper (Boyce), 1. Mr. J. Cassidy's Diligence (Dean), 2. The HURDLE RACE.—Frank, 1. Shamrock, 2.

WINCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The GREAT PRODUCE STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Sergius walked over. The ORIGINAL HAMPSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Duke of Richmond's Quiver (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. Sadler's Woodsprite (Gilbert), 2. Her MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. H. Robinson's Confidence (Goater), 1. Duke of Richmond's Quiver (S. Mann), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Flatman), 1. Mr. Elwall's Iracundus (G. Brown), 2. WINCHESTER STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. W. V. Jenkins's Miss Larkway (Burn), 1. Mr. Y. King's West Indian (Gilbert), 2. FOAL STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Sergius (Flatman), 1. Mr. Delme's Ranger (S. Mann), 2. CITY MEMBERS' PLATE of £50.—Mr. Stollard's Woodsprite (Gilbert), 1. Mr. Burgess's Red Doe (Burn), 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market opened firmly on Monday, Consols quoting an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the last price marking $96\frac{3}{4}$ for Money, and $96\frac{1}{2}$ 97 for Time. This firmness, however, did not prevail on Tuesday, prices receding to $96\frac{1}{2}$; but on Wednesday, a rumour that the Directors of the Bank of England intended to announce a reduction in the minimum rate of interest, strengthened the Market, and $96\frac{3}{4}$ for Money, with 97 for Account, were the last prices. The weekly Court of Directors having broken up on Thursday without any change being announced, prices consequently became slightly flatter. When the extraordinary abundance of money is considered, with the difficulty of getting any investments for it, the present price of Consols must be regarded as much lower than under such circumstances might be justly anticipated. The market continues to be steadily supplied with stock, which tends to check operations for the rise. The source of this supply cannot be, of course, known, but it is surmised that small sums purchased here, on behalf of persons abroad, are now being gradually sold for home purposes, particularly as the supply has apparently increased since continental affairs have been less troubled. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are still in demand, at high premiums, and fair business on behalf of the public has been doing in the heavy stock. The closing quotations of the week, officially announced, are—for Bank Stock, 211; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, $97\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent. Consols, Annuities, $96\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, $99\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 85-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 92 p; Consols for Account, $96\frac{3}{4}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p; £500, June, 70 p; Small, June, 70 p. At the commencement of the week, the Foreign Market displayed little animation; but on Wednesday, Venezuela stock advanced to 36, and Grenada was on demand. Ecuador is now attracting some attention, a Commissioner being about to start for Quito, to make an arrangement with regard to the debt and overdue interest. The claims upon Ecuador arise out of the unsettled portion of the old Colombian debts not assumed by New Grenada and Venezuela. The portion for which Ecuador is liable is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which, when the tripartite division was effected, gave her share £1,430,000; but, in addition to this sum, there is a large accumulation of interest arrears to be provided for. According to the representations which have been made on behalf of the state, there does not appear an indisposition to make arrangements for a settlement, but the

plea put forward is the extreme poverty of the Government. For years past—probably ever since the division of Colombia into states—this Republic has struggled with difficulties, and the expenditure has far exceeded the revenue. The proposal now made to obtain a vested interest in the Gallapagos Islands, which are situated to command a position in connexion with the trade of the Pacific, is a point that should be pushed with all possible firmness; although we should not like to recommend *bond-fide* purchases upon the strength of any probable success. At present the Bonds quote $3\frac{1}{4}$ 4. Danish Five per Cents quote 102, notwithstanding the commencement of hostilities. Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents are $96\frac{1}{2}$. The last quotations give—Brazilian Bonds, 92; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 91; Ditto, New, 1843, 90; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador Bonds, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-half per Cent., 184; Ditto, Deferred, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., Account, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese, Four Cent., 34; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., $96\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., Passive, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cent., $37\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-quarter per Cent., Deferred, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 89. Shares are quiet, without any material changes. Prices at closing are—Buckinghamshire, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. i.; Caledonian, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 5; Chester and Holyhead, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, Preference, 6 per cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lincolnshire, guaranteed 6 per cent., 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. i.; Great Northern, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. i.; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hull and Selby, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Half Shares, 44; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Greenwich, 11; London and North-Western, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do., New, Quarters, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do., Fifths, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £50 Shares, 10 x. i.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 15; North British, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Royston and Hitchin, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Central, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shropshire Union, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 14; Ditto, No. 3, 14; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x. i.; York and North Midland, 15; Roulogne, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. i.; Northern of France, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3 x. i.; Paris and Rouen, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rouen and Havre, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrival of English wheat for our market, coast-wise and by land carriage, has been slightly on the increase. Owing to the changeable weather, the factors have been somewhat firm; but the actual amount of business transacted has been trifling, at about stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats have produced full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior kinds very few sales have taken place. Malting barley is scarce, and quite as dear. Grinding and distilling sorts have changed hands on rather lower terms. Oats have given way quite 6d per quarter. A parcel of new white peas, from Suffolk, has produced 27s per quarter. Beans, Indian corn, and most other articles, very dull.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s 4d to 4s; ditto, white, 4s 1s to 4s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 4s; ditto, white, 4s 2s to 4s; rye, 2s 1s to 2s; grinding barley, 1s 2s to 1s; distilling ditto, 2s 2s to 2s; malting ditto, 2s 2s to 2s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 4s to 4s; brown ditto, 4s to 4s; Kingston and Ware, 4s to 4s; Chevalier, 5s to 5s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s 6s to 1s 7s; potato ditto, 1s 2s to 1s; Trougher and Cork, black, 1s 1s to 1s; ditto, white, 1s 1s to 1s; tick beans, new, 2s 2s to 2s; ditto, old, 2s to 2s; grey peas, 2s 2s to 2s; maple, 2s 2s to 2s; white, 2s 2s to 2s; boilers, 2s 2s to 2s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s 4s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s 4s to 3s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 2s 2s to 3s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 2s 1s to 2s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new rapeseed have been disposed of at 43s per last. Canary seed has further receded in value 1s to 2s per quarter. In other articles very little doing.

Livestock.—English, sowing, 5s to 5s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s; Mediterranean and Olenia, 3s 4s to 4s; Hempseed, 3s 4s to 3s 4s per quarter; Corned, 1s 2s to 1s 2s per cwt; brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 43s to 43s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 1s 9s to 1s 10s; ditto, foreign, 1s 6s to 1s 7s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4s 4s to 4s 5s per ton. Canary, 6s 2s to 7s 4s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 4d; barley, 22s 3d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 22s 4d; beans, 27s 5d; peas, 27s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 11d; barley, 21s 11d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 22s 7d; beans, 27s 6d; peas, 27s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d of one household ditto, 4d to 6d, per 4 lb loaf.

Tea.—The stock of tea in the United Kingdom is now 2,000,000 lb less than at this time last year, yet the market is fairly supplied with most descriptions. Common and congo is selling at 10d to 11d per lb. In other kinds only a moderate business is doing.

Sugar.—Although the demand for raw sugar has not been active, previous rates are mostly supported. Refined goods move off freely, on higher terms. Brown lump, 4s 6d to 5s; and good to fair grocery, 5s 1s to 5s 3s per cwt.

Coffee.—We have had a moderate inquiry for good ordinary native Ceylon, at 42s 6d to 44s per cwt. Plantation kinds are steady, at full prices.

Rice.—East India kinds are somewhat easier to purchase. Middling to good Bengal is selling at 9s 6d to 10s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Dutch butter, the supply of which is good, is dull in sale, owing to the prevailing warm weather, at a decline of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 5s 2s to 6s; fine Holland, 5s 2s to 5s 2s per cwt. In Irish butter very little is doing, at drooping prices. Carlow and Clonmel, landed, first, 6s to 6s; Cork, 6s to 6s per cwt. English butter is slow in sale, and rather lower. Fine weekly Dorset 7s to 7s; fine Devon, 6s to 6s per cwt; fresh, 7s to 10s per 12 lbs. Irish bacon is 1s per cwt. lower. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 5s 3s to 5s; heavy, 5s 6s per cwt. Bladder lard is quoted at 5s to 5s 2s per cwt. No change in other articles.

Tallow.—For the time of year, our market is steady, and prices are fairly supported. F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 3s 9d; and for forward delivery, 3s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—There is less business doing in our market, yet the quotations are steady. In other qualities very few transactions can be reported. Holders of brandy are firm.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 10s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 5s; old clover hay, £3 10s to £4 8s; new ditto, £3 10s to £3 15s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Coals.—(Canfield Moor, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 13s 6d; Hiltun, 16s 3d; Stewart's, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; Tees, 16s 3d per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Durr, £138,000.

Wool.—By private contract, a steady business is doing, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are still rapidly increasing, yet a good business is doing, at from 60s to 95s per ton.

Smithfield.—There has been a slight improvement in the general demand, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency:— Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in these markets, on the following terms:— Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 19.

6th Dragoon Guards: Ensign and Lieut C E Lindow to be Lieutenant, vice Phillimore. 1st Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut W B Phillimore to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lindow. 4th Foot: Capt W A Fyers to be Captain, vice Arthur. 11th: Ensign P D Vigors to be Lieutenant, vice Pattison. 15th: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class T R Dyer to be Surgeon, vice Dobson. F 18th: Capt P Kenyon to be Captain, vice J Harker. 21st: Ensign R Harker to be Lieutenant, vice R Nicholson. 37th: Ensign R M Halburton to be Ensign, vice Henry. 38th: Capt N Christie to be Captain, vice T Southall; Lieut W J Loftus to be Captain, vice Christie; Ensign C W Watkins to be Lieutenant, vice Loftus. 40th: Capt F L Arthur to be Captain, vice Fyers; Ensign F S Dyer to be Lieutenant, vice Cornick; W H H Messenger to be Ensign, vice Dyer. 50th: Lieut A McDonald has been promoted to be Surgeon, vice Smith. 71st: Lieut F J C Halkett to be Captain, vice Dashwood; Ensign R C W Stuart to have the rank of Lieut; Ensign J Fuller to be Lieut, vice Halkett; Ensign D D Fletcher to be Ensign, vice Harkness. 72d: Captain J W Gaisford to be Major, vice Maclean; Lieut W B O Campbell to be Captain, vice Gaisford; Lieut L Newman to be Captain, vice Lord. 3rd West India Regiment: Brev Lieut-Col C M Maclean to be Lieut-Col, vice Perry. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Charles St John, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice H Franklin; Deputy Inspector-General A Ferguson, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice St John; Surg W Hobson to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Ferguson; Surg A Gibb, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Dyer.

UNATTACHED.—Brev Major G Clarke to be Major.

REVEY.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt N T Christie, Capt C E Macdonnell.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt H B Edwards, Capt H J Stannus.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Flintshire: The Hon R T Rowley to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Lancashire: J A Tume Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

T DTSON, Harding-terrace, Albert-street, Newington, railway contractor. G F GIRDWOOD, Maida-hill, chemist. G SHEPHEARD, Modbury, Devonshire, linen draper. T B BOURNE, Liverpool, cotton-broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A B GLENDAY, Dundee, merchant. W R LOGAN, Glasgow, merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

BANKRUPTS.

R D BUST, Reading, auctioneer. E FOSTER, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, agricultural machinist. W HASLAM, Hereford, chemist and druggist. W W EVANS, Ludlow, butcher. E and W ROUND, Tipton, timber-merchants. R HAMMOND, Macclesfield, inkkeeper. J HAYWARD, Hildon, Shropshire, scrivener. R NUTTALL, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer.

P KERR, Dundee, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

BIRTHS.

At Redford, on the 12th inst, the Lady of Frederick Sheppes, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 22nd July, at 16, Acacia-road, Regent's-park, Mrs Sang, of a son.—At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Captain Frederick Moor, of a son.—At the Admiralty, Lady Arabella Baring, of a son.—At Stamford-grove, Upper Clapton, the wife of the Rev John Hreerton, of a son.—In Sussex-gardens, the wife of Dr Goulden, of a son.—At Berkswell Hall, Coventry, the wife of the Rev Charles Bickmore, M.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St George's, Hanover-square, Captain Duparc, of the 3rd Company of Pioneers, and Commander of the Fortress of Guadalupe, to Catharine, the only child of William Henry Waldo, Esq.—At Gloucester, James Borrell, Esq., M.D., of Great Yarmouth, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D., Canon of Peterburgh and Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Hyderabad, East Indies, Captain G F C Fitzgerald, Bengal Artillery, to Matilda, the only daughter of Lieut-General Hastings Fraser, of the Majesty's service.—On the 23rd inst., at the Presbyterian Chapel, Tottenham, by the Rev. Edward Talbot, the Rev Thomas B. W. Briggs, Minister of the Unitarian Baptist Church, Dover, to Annetta, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Grubb, Esq., of Totterden.

On the 16th inst., at St. Pancras, Douglas Aurelian, youngest son of Edward Clarkson, Esq., to Caroline, only daughter of Robert Henderson, Esq.

DEATHS.

In South Audley-street, the Rev Thomas Owen, rector of Hodgeston, and vicar of Ilan-streetwell, Pembrokeshire, for many years one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the same county, aged 61.—At Windsor, Captain Richard Copland, R.N., in the 50th year of his age.—In Devonport-street, Hyde-park, the Rev Joseph Barrett, in the 59th year of his age.—On the 20th instant at the Rectory, Dornington, in the county of Dorset, Mr. Maria, the beloved wife of Rev John Barrett.—At Robert Town, in Van Diemen's Land, the late sixty-five, Foulpaup, Isabella, the beloved wife of John Barrett, Esq., High Sheriff of the Colony.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT GREAT STANMORE.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT GREAT STANMORE.

THIS Church was consecrated on Tuesday, the 16th instant, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in the absence of the Bishop of London. It is the third parish church which has existed in Stanmore within little more than two centuries. There remains no vestige of the first of these edifices, and its site, at a considerable distance from the present churchyard, is only known by tradition and a single tombstone. For what reason this original building was pulled down, is unknown; but the second church was commenced about A.D. 1630, and was consecrated by Archbishop Laud. In itself there was little to admire, it being built of brick in the worst style of ecclesiastical architecture, and filled with a crowd of last century and other monuments. This second church becoming insecure, and not adapted to the increased population, the present edifice was commenced during the spring of last year. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Aberdeen (whose son, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, is rector of the parish), in the presence of the late Queen Dowager, who then appeared for the last time in public. The building consists of a nave, having north and south aisles, with a tower standing at the north-west corner of the nave.

The style of architecture throughout is decorated Gothic. The dimensions are:—Entire length from east to west, 105 feet 6 inches; chancel, 32 feet 6 inches; nave, 67 feet; height of tower, 76 feet; height of roof, centre gable, 50 feet 3 inches. The architect is H. Clutton, Esq.

The east window, executed by Mr. Willement, is a memorial to the late Queen Dowager, erected by subscription. Besides this, there are several other stained glass windows in the Church, severally presented by the Rector, the Rev. C. G. Hill, Mr. Clutton, and Mr. Willement. The Earl of Wicklow has also presented a window of stained glass, in memory of his two daughters, the Ladies Harriet and Isabella Howard.

The font, of Caen stone, was the gift of the Queen Dowager. The site and adjoining field was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Tovey Tennent.

On the day of consecration, at half-past eleven o'clock, the Bishop entered the Church, preceded by the churchwardens and choristers, and attended by at least 40 clergymen. The usual forms having been gone through, the prayers were impressively read by the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. After the ceremony luncheon was provided at the rectory under a spacious marquise, for the clergy and other distinguished visitors, amongst whom were the Earls of Aberdeen, Howe, and Wicklow; Lady Howe, the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, Lord Haddo, &c. A dinner was also given in the Priory park to 500 poor people, by the Marquis of Abercorn. Fifty old men and women were similarly entertained by G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P. And, in the evening, all the tradesmen of the place, to the number of 90, supped in the Rectory grounds, the Hon. and Rev. Rector presiding, supported by the Rev. Charles Gray Hill and the Rev. T. Marsland Hopkins. We must not omit to mention that there was an evening service, at six o'clock, when the Rev. W. G. Humphry, the Lord Bishop of London's chaplain, preached.

THE GUJERAT VILLAGE CART.

THERE are few things more necessary to good and successful agriculture than suitable farming implements, and proper vehicles for the removal of produce to market, or the conveyance of manures to the fields under culture. The carts used by the people in the cotton districts around Broach, in Gujerat, afford a striking illustration of this, and are probably the best in India, in point of usefulness and adaptation to the purposes for which they are required. Without so much as a single mile of made or metalled road in the whole country, these carts, by having the wheels proportioned so as to fit the ruts exactly, move as if on tramways, and are drawn about from village to village by one or two pairs of bullocks, carrying heavy and bulky loads, weighing from twelve to eighteen hundredweight.

The village mechanists, carpenter and blacksmith, make up the carts according to a fixed scale. The frame and other parts are all strongly morticed and fastened by wooden pegs. The pole extends from the axle-tree to the cross-bar by which the bullocks are yoked; it is formed of two pieces of tough wood, running separate from near each of the wheels, and uniting in front in a point. It is a powerful lever in turning or moving the cart. Round about, and forming the sides of the cart, there is, attached by ropes, a plaited basket-work, made of cotton plant stalks. The wheels are the most important parts of the whole, and exhibit great ingenuity and mechanical skill in their construction. Four equal sized segments, of the hard wood of the indispensable *Acacia arabica* tree, are contained in the tire, which is four inches broad; and forms a circle of from three to four feet in diameter. The axles are of iron, and work in plate-iron boxes, let in to the nave. It is very rare to find iron nails used in the fastening of the different pieces of the cart. The morticing is found sufficient, and the framework lasts for many years, also the wheels—in fact, until worn down by time, or broken by constant work.

One or two pairs of bullocks are yoked in these carts, and the above sketch gives a very correct representation of the style of cart and cattle. It will be observed that the feet of the bullocks are not visible; this is because they walk in the ruts made by the wheels. They must do so, and the whole secret of the facility and speed with which they travel depends on this. The ruts, when once formed, remain as permanent roadways, and particularly in the black cotton soil are distinct and durable, like tramways. They are about five inches wide and as many deep. Very little care is taken to preserve these ruts. The earth itself becomes so hard in the dry season of the year (and it is only from then that carts can be used at all in Gujerat), that a little filling in of loose earth occasionally, by the poor villagers, where holes may happen to be worn too deep, and who get a few pice from the cartmen for their trouble, is all that is ever required, thought of, or attempted.

In nothing are the poor people of Gujerat more fortunate than in respect of cattle. The bullocks used in agriculture are remarkably fine, docile, and powerful animals. Large numbers are reared on the extensive sandy plains in the north of Gujerat, and on the borders of the Runn of Cutch, where extensive natural pasturage abounds. Their colour is generally white, with the ears, tip of the tail, and circle round the top of loofs, black. The height at the shoulder of the largest is six feet, but a smaller-sized animal is found to be more useful for agricultural purposes. The large ones are prized by the wealthy members of the community for their carriages and travelling carts. Ordinary sized animals are valued at sixty to eighty rupees a pair.

Were it possible to give an account of the agricultural races of Gujerat, their habits and characteristics, it would astonish the best and most scientific promoters of agricultural art in Britain, to find how great is their knowledge, and how skillfully it is applied, according to the means which they possess. Drainage, the rotation of crops, the getting land into condition, manuring, and drill husbandry, are all as well understood by the Bhora and Lewa cultivators, and so far as in their power adopted, as are the same means by the farmers in the Lothians of Scotland.

How this knowledge has been obtained it would not be very difficult to discover; it originated in the perfect working of the village system, or little republics which this system formed. We have seen, and are acquainted with, the agriculture of both Gujerat and the Lothians, and we are confident in our belief that the practice of drill husbandry is as perfectly understood in the one as in the other. Of course, we speak comparatively; for the means and appliances are very different in each, and the yield of crops, therefore, in proportion. It is not in every village of Gujerat that the same amount of skill and labour will be

ound displayed—far from it; good agriculturists are as rare in India as in Britain. The rapid progress of ethnological science has of late years drawn attention to the influence of races of people, and the success with which the arts and sciences have been cultivated by each. The aptitude for agricultural pursuits of certain races in Great Britain has been shown to be a peculiar and very valuable property, hardly capable of being acquired under centuries of training,

and then only in combination with favourable circumstances. The Highlander with his hatchet and the Lowlander with his plough retain their distinctive requirements, even in the backwoods of America. In India, we believe it will be found that the agricultural races are far more distinctly marked than in any other country. The two classes of people named above are remarkable for their skill and devotion to agriculture. There seems to be an amount of pleasure and enjoyment derived from the culture of their fields which is quite unintelligible to common observers. They are all devoted to their villages, and would endure much hardship rather than leave them to settle elsewhere.

We have seen very few Mahomedan villages the lands of which are well cultivated; and we think it will be found generally that there is a great inaptitude, in the foreign Mahomedan races that inhabit India, for the pursuits of agriculture; for the life and duties of a soldier are natural to them, and neither individually nor collectively do they ever acquire much taste for the pursuits of agriculture. How different are the real Hindoo ryots, when unfettered and unembarrassed in their operations! the lands of their villages gradually assume an appearance of the richest cultivation; every spot is turned to advantage; no rest is taken until the village is surrounded by gardens of flowers and vegetables, and the fields of grain or sugar-cane are worked into the highest possible condition.—Abridge from the Bombay Telegraph and Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY PENMANSHIP.—John Parsons Peckerd, the artist alluded to in our paper some few months since, who accomplished a work of great labour solely with the pen, which he was privileged to introduce to her Majesty through the influence of the Mistress of the Robes, has just completed a work of greater skill and larger dimensions, under the title of "the National Design," containing an abstract of the Bible, with emblems characteristic of the work, as it bears on the future prosperity of our manufactures. It contains 1000 folios of writing, distinct from each other in style; each subject is embellished with a suitable design, with a great variety of mottoes, written in different languages and hieroglyphic characters, tastefully embellished. We hope the merits of the artist will meet with the support which his intense application richly deserves.

NEW SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT.—A young artist has hit upon a novel method of reconciling the differences in the various busts and portraits of the immortal dramatic poet of England. His process may be described as properly eclectic. He has resorted to compilation. The Chandos bust and portrait having served him for the basis of the likeness, he has modified it by reference to the portrait in the folio edition of the plays, and that in the possession of the Duke of Somerset. The result is a highly successful work, which the artist has painted in the severe style of the sixteenth century. The portrait is life size—a full-length. Shakspeare is exhibited as standing in his library, manning by his writing-table; on the shelves behind are certain volumes, connected with the literature of his time, and that implied or referred to in his own works; such as Plutarch, Chaucer, Boccaccio, Montaigne. The expression and attitude are pleasing, and even imposing. In a word, the production is not only exceedingly clever, but shows a sympathetic relation in the mind of its compiler to that of its great subject. In this point of view it is exceedingly suggestive. It is now in the course of exhibition at Messrs. Dickenson's, in New Bond-street. The artist's name is Mr. Ford Maddox Browne, already known for his picture of "Lear and his Daughters." It is, we understand, the intention of the exhibitors to publish an engraving of his portrait.



GUJERAT VILLAGE-CART.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION.

EXETER, Saturday, 20th July.

IN the hurried dispatch forwarded on Thursday, so as to reach town in time for the country edition, we forgot to allude to the balloon ascent, roasting the baron of beef by gas, and agricultural ball which took place on Wednesday evening. From the balloon, when at a considerable elevation, a cat descended with safety to terra firma, by means of a miniature parachute. The ascent was made from the Castle yard, the aeronaut being Mr. Carter. The ball was held at the Royal Subscription Rooms, and was attended by about 700 of the principal nobility and gentry, who were visitors or resident in the vicinity. The most novel, if not the most interesting, sight was that of cooking the baron of beef in the Castle-

yard, under the inspection of M. Soyer. In the centre of the yard a hole was dug, and lined with perforated pipes, from which proceeded an innumerable quantity of small jets of gas; when the beef was deposited in this hollow, a similar apparatus of perforated pipes closed over the top, so that the meat was enveloped in a continued sheet of fire.

PAVILION DINNER

On Thursday afternoon, the grand banquet took place in a handsome new pavilion, erected in Queen-street; upwards of 1200 persons sat down; the whole of the tickets were sold early on Thursday morning, more than 500 applicants being disappointed; the noble President being amongst the last who was sufficiently fortunate to obtain a ticket. The entertainment was provided by M. Soyer, which is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence. Over the President's chair was a large transparency of the Royal arms, and above the seat of the Vice-president, opposite, was placed the tastefully-formed arch, designed by M. Soyer, which was composed solely of vegetable and animal productions



ROASTING THE BARON OF BEEF BY GAS, IN THE CASTLE-YARD, EXETER.

PRI E CATTLE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT EXETER.



SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £10



SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS IV.—FIRST PRIZE, £20.



HEREFORD.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.



DEVON.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.



CATTLE OF ANY BREED.—LEICESTER.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £20.



CATTLE OF ANY BREED.—SUSSEX.—SECOND PRIZE, £10.

ordinarily found in the farm-yard. An excellent illustration of this arch having been given in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we need not dwell further on its description. In the same Number will, also, be found the bill of fare.

It would occupy too much space to enumerate the distinguished persons who were present on this occasion; we shall, therefore, confine our list to the more remarkable foreigners who were present.

On the right hand of the Marquis of Downshire (the President of the Society), who occupied the chair, were M. Drouyn de Lhuys (the French Ambassador), the Belgian Minister, Mr. Rives (the American Minister at Paris); on the left were Mr. Laurence (the American Minister), the Count de Straineourt, &c.

The Earl of Chichester occupied the Vice-President's chair, at whose table were M. Vienne (Secretary to the French Embassy), Colonel Morris (Vice-President of the New York Agricultural Society), Baron de Rützen, M. Kamensky (of St. Petersburg), Prince Gagne, M. David Morier (late Ambassador in Switzerland), besides numerous others of less note, amidst the body of the company. The preceding list will, however, show the deep interest taken by other countries in the advancement of British agriculture, with the view of eventually outwitting us.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Rev. Prebendary Ford said grace in a very impressive manner. After which the noble President proposed the first toast, "The health of the Queen," which was drunk with nine times nine hearty cheers.

The toast of "Prince Albert and the Royal Family" having been drunk and duly honoured,

The noble Chairman proposed "The health of the Foreign Ministers at the Court of St. James." (Loud cheers.)

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he "witnessed with wonder the alterations brought about by the labour of your experimentalists, and the researches of your men of science. When I behold your sturdy Saxon yeomen and blooming daughters (cheers), I say that Divine Providence never granted a more promising land to a more deserving race. In thanking you for your hospitality, I beg leave to couple those thanks with the toast of 'Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.'" (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurence, the American Minister, on rising, was received with loud cheering. Mr. L. appropriately prefaced the toast of "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce." He was a friend to all these interests, and rejoiced that agriculture was held first in the list. He (Mr. L.) came here not as a foreigner, but to claim relationship with the farmers of England, because all his ancestors had been English farmers. (Cheers.) It was the first time he had ever set his foot in Devonshire, and he hoped it would not be the last. (Great cheering.)

The Earl of Chichester apologised for the circumstance of his filling a post which would have been occupied by the Duke of Richmond, who had to fill some important engagements elsewhere. The noble Earl then proposed the health of the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, in the course of which he passed a high eulogium on the character of the worthy Mayor.

The Mayor of Exeter, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks.

Lord Wodehouse proposed "The Labouring Classes." In doing so, he expressed a hope that, by the discoveries of science and the march of civilisation, the labourer might also reap a large share in these general improvements. All must admit that the true way to benefit labourers was by raising the depths, not by lowering the heights of society. Among the means for effecting this, he set a high value on education. It might be said that mental training was of no avail unless the physical condition of the labourer was improved. They might point to the insufficient accommodation of their cottages, inadequate wages, and too often a sparing supply of food, and the impossibility of withdrawing much time for educational purposes from the hours now devoted to labour. These were great evils, but there were remedies. There was a spirit of improvement abroad, and many landlords were improving the cottages of their labourers. This was beginning at the right end, for the labourer's character was formed at his own fireside. Who could estimate the money value of intelligence and trustworthiness on the part of the labourers—of friendly relations and a community of interests between the employers and employed? He was convinced the employers might do much to advance the condition of the labourers; but, after all, improvement must come mainly from themselves, for they have the characteristic energy of Englishmen, which will make them embrace and carry out every sound and rational scheme for their social improvement." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The Earl of Yarborough, in proposing the health of their noble President, paid Lord Wodehouse a high compliment for the ability and good feeling displayed in the speech they had just heard. His Lordship concluded by proposing "The health of the Marquis of Downshire, with thanks to him for the manner in which he had presided over the Society." (Cheers.) The toast was drunk with three times three and one cheer more.

The Marquis of Downshire, in acknowledging the toast, said, that, considering the numbers exhibited, he was of opinion that the exhibition had far exceeded that of any previous year. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks for the manner in which the members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England had been received by the citizens of Exeter, both individually and collectively, which, in fact, was such as no one had a right to calculate upon. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Silliant proposed "The health of the Judges of Stock and Implements," which was responded to by Mr. Chamberlain; in the course of which he observed that he wished to add a rider to the speech of Lord Wodehouse, in the form of a suggestion that proprietary schools should be established, suited to the means and character of the small tenant-farmer, by means of which his children could be educated.

Mr. Lister observed that the children of the poorer farmers wanted educating, and the landlords must excuse him if he told them so.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister to the French Republic, gave "The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, and other Agricultural Societies." Coming there in an unofficial and unaccredited character, he had no right to expect the honour conferred on him; but if a hearty and unaffected sympathy in their pursuits—if an ardent and constant admiration of British energy, enterprise, and sagacity, gave a qualification for proposing the toast intrusted to him—he might not be without some pretensions.

Sir Robert Price, Bart., proposed "The health of the Duke of Richmond, the President elect"—(loud cheers)—which was responded to by the Earl of Chichester on behalf of the noble Duke, who was unfortunately absent.

"The Railway Companies, and thanks to them for the facilities afforded," was then given, but not drunk with much cordiality, and the meeting separated.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS.

On Friday morning the customary general meeting of the members took place at ten o'clock, at the Guildhall, when various resolutions were passed, thanking the Mayor, Corporation, and inhabitants of Exeter, the Marquis of Downshire on his retirement from office, the Railway Company, Professor Simmonds for his lecture, &c. The business was quickly dispatched, as the members were anxious to visit the Water Meadows at Barton and Killerton.

At noon, a plain dinner was given to 650 working men, partly consisting of the fragments of the previous day's feast, together with the baron of beef.

Prior to entering on the subject of irrigation, which was the grand point of attraction with the more scientific class of visitors, we will take this opportunity of closing our remarks respecting some of the principal features of the implement and cattle exhibition. In our former report, we alluded to the excellent plough for general purposes, constructed by Mr. William Ball, of Northampton and Exeter, which obtained a prize of £7. A prize of a similar amount was awarded Messrs. John Howard and Son, of Bedford, for a plough best adapted for deep ploughing.

With reference to the show of drills exhibited, the most remarkable new feature introduced into their construction is the substitution of gutta percha pipes for the unsightly tin seed conductors, by Messrs. Hornsby and Son. Nothing but practical experience can establish the value of this change. The tin conductors have hitherto been preferred as least liable to become furled, and thus closed up, by lined seed. The exhibition of drills generally was a good one, and we were particularly pleased with that for small occupations exhibited by Mr. Garrett, as the form of the implement most likely to be useful in this part of the country. Mr. Garrett was also a successful exhibitor of that invaluable implement the horse-hoe, which has contributed so largely to the clean cultivation by which the Eastern counties, and Suffolk especially, are distinguished.

Mr. John Fowler, jun., received a silver medal for a draining plough. It is described in the catalogue as invented by the exhibitor, and as

being a mole or plug plough for making a hole in the soil at depths varying from two to four feet, and at the same time drawing into the hole thus made any draining material, such as earthen and wooden pipes, straw, ropes, &c. There is an apparatus attached for raising or sinking the plough so as to, lay a level drain under an uneven surface. It is drawn by the power of a windlass, and one horse's power exerted there will move the plough a yard in 20 seconds at a depth of two feet six inches. Three horses, four men, and six boys will keep two ploughs going, and do 4000 feet in a day, at a depth of three feet. A hole requires to be dug for the machine every 100 yards, or six for an acre. We give an Engraving of this Plough.

LIVE STOCK.

We this week give Drawings of the following prize animals which have been selected as being peculiarly excellent in their respective classes; viz. a five years and three months old Short-horned Bull, bred by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, of Castle Howard, Yorkshire, and exhibited by Mr. Henry Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire. This animal had the first prize of its class (£40) awarded to it.

In class 4, in calf-heifers, the first prize, of £20, was awarded to a two years and one month old short-horned calf-heifer belonging to Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of Brawth, near Thirsk, Yorkshire; bred by himself.

In the Herefords, the first prize, £40, in the first class, was given to a three

years and eight months old Hereford bull, belonging to Mr. John Monkhouse, of the Stow, near Hereford; bred by himself.

In the Devons, a four years and four months old pure Devon bull, belonging to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, obtained the first prize, of £40. This animal was bred by Mr. James Quartley, of Molland, who obtained the second prize in the same class. The latter gentleman won seven prizes in the class of Devons.

In cattle of any breed, class 1, bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1848 (Leicester, or long-horned), first prize of £20, No. 218, to Mr. Richard H. Chapman, of Upton, near Atherstone.

Sussex breed, second prize of £10, No. 220, to Mr. James Gorrings, of Tilton Farm, Selmeiston, near Lewes.

Amongst the Extra Stock the first prize was awarded to a two year and ten months old in-milk short-horned heifer, belonging to Charles Townley, Esq., of Townley Park, Lancashire, bred by Mr. Bannerman, of Chorley. The second prize in this class was awarded to a pen of three improved Cleveland sow pigs, nine months old, bred by Mr. Thomas Stainsby, of Ilmsley. In the class of extra stock were exhibited several pens of the curious horned sheep known as the Exmoor breed: their general character is not much unlike the Glamorgan sheep, but of a more gainly make.

Local prizes were given for South Hams cattle. These cattle are worthy of attention, on account of the quantity of milk and butter which they yield. We were assured by the owner of one, rising five years old, that it yielded, when in full milk, 1½ lb. of butter per day, from seventeen quarts of milk.

THE WATER-MEADOWS.

On Friday, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Turner, of Barton, received the members of the Society, and explained to them the construction of his catch-water meadows. On the same day, also, at three o'clock, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland received the members at his water-meadows at Killerton. Thus, in coming into Devonshire, the agriculturists of other districts of England had an admirable opportunity of witnessing that celebrated system of irrigation which has here been successfully practised from a distant period; which, though attended with some expense, is one of the most profitable improvements that can be introduced in localities suited for it; and which, though the propriety of adopting it in other parts of the country is undoubted, has as yet made comparatively little progress. The water-meadows are the pride of Devonshire agriculture, before which the celebrity even of its cream, its breed of cattle, and its cider must give way.

The history of the introduction of irrigation, or, as it is commonly called, water-meadowing, is curious. Pallavicino, who was collector of Peter's pence in England at the death of Queen Mary, having £30,000 or £40,000 in his hands, turned Protestant on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and appropriated the money to his own use, buying with it the estate of Babraham, near Bournbridge, Cambridgeshire, and procuring a grant from the Crown of the river which passes through it, he was enabled to build a sluice across it, and use the waters for the purpose of irrigation. The quantity of land thus watered is about 300 acres. An interval of 200 years have elapsed since their construction, yet, notwithstanding the advantages of this system, it has spread but very slowly, and by no means to the extent to which it may be profitably carried out.

Immediately after the conclusion of the general meeting, held in the Guildhall, the majority of the members assembled departed for Barton, to view Mr. Turner's Catchwork Water-Meadows. In accomplishing this numbers experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining a conveyance, and several were compelled to foot it. On arriving at Barton, we found a great number of the most conspicuous agricultural characters already assembled, with the hospitable occupier, Mr. Turner, already intently occupied explaining his practice to a most attentive audience. The mode of construction is very simple: the meadows are placed on a declivity with an average angle of 10 degrees; the water is carried across the field longitudinally, at the highest possible point, by means of an open carrier or gutter, with an occasional stoppage formed by means of a rough board and sods, so placed as to throw a thin film of water over a certain extent of ground: these stops extending at intervals the entire width of the field. About fifty feet below the uppermost conductor a similar one is constructed, which catches the water which flowed from the highest conductor, and causes its distribution a second time; in this way the catches continue at intervals to the bottom of the field. In expatiating on the advantages of water meadows, Mr. Turner emphatically stated—"Gentlemen, one great advantage is they rob no manure heap, but make one; in the field on which you now stand, containing eight acres; the three acres of irrigated land maintain as many sheep as the five not irrigated; the sheep feed during the day on the irrigated and retire at night to the dry uplands, in which way the irrigated portion maintains the upper part in constant heat."

In answer to a query respecting the rot, Mr. Turner observed, that his sheep never rotted on his meadows if the grass was not eaten too close; whilst a full herbage existed, the animals were never attacked by the rot. Much miscellaneous conversation and controversy took place respecting the quality of the water and other points, in which Messrs. Mechi and Nesbit took a prominent part. After a careful inspection of Mr. Turner's meadows, farm-yard, and stock, the company were invited to partake of a lunch, which was hospitably provided for his numerous visitors; after which the company departed for Killerton, to view the meadows constructed by Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., M.P. A special train was provided for such as had to be conveyed *ad Exeter*, which set down the visitors at a distance of about a mile and a half from the irrigated meadows; but, in order that his visitors should not sustain the slightest inconvenience, the hospitable baronet forwarded the whole of his vehicles, from his private carriage to the dog-cart, to convey the party. From the number of private carriages which we saw, we should infer that several of his visitors had also contributed their carriages for the occasion. When the company arrived at Killerton, they were met by Sir T. Acland, his son, — Acland, Esq. (author of the Prize Essay on the Agriculture of Somersetshire), besides most of Sir Thomas's distinguished guests, and several eminent agriculturists, who arrived by their private conveyances. Amongst the company present were the different foreign Ambassadors and strangers previously named; also, the Earl of Chichester; W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; P. Lusey, Esq., M.P.; Sir J. V. Johnston, M.P.; Colonel Challoner, H. Shaw, Esq.; Professor Simmonds, &c. — Acland, Esq., in company with Mr. Gould, took the parties assembled through the meadows, explaining, as they went on, their mode of construction and manipulation. They commenced at the highest meadow, and proceeded to the lowest, and terminated at one not yet irrigated, but which has been kept for the occasion as a sample of the state of the adjoining water-meadows, prior to being drained and irrigated, the irrigated being worth at the present time £3 annual rental, that not irrigated nor drained only being valued at 15s. per annum; the cost of the two operations might probably amount to £8 per acre. Mr. Gould explained that by irrigation they obtained a cut of grass on the first week of April equal to 24 cwt. of hay per acre; after which they obtained a second cut on the first week in June equal to 30 cwt. of hay, or 2 tons 14 cwt. of hay per annum per acre; and the meadows would keep eight sheep per acre between now and Michaelmas. Summer flooding was found to be injurious.

The Killerton Water-Meadows are of the catch-work kind, but much more complex than those seen at Barton. At Killerton, the carriers, with the exception of the uppermost, perform the double office of conductor and drain, the great art of construction consisting in taking advantage of the inequalities of the land in such a manner as to cause the whole meadow to be covered at any time with a thin sheet of water, and its almost immediate withdrawal whenever the supply of water is stopped. To a superficial observer, the whole of these meadows appear a complete flat; and, on testing the fall by an instrument, we found that in no case did the declivity exceed an angle of three degrees from one carrier to another; the angle longitudinally was much less.

The simplicity of construction of these meadows consists in making the same cutting perform the offices of drain and carrier; whilst by the old and more expensive mode, drains and carriers are separately formed, the whole field having to be levelled into beds, having a carrier and drain to each—costing, in general, about £30 per acre; whilst the water-meadows at Killerton only cost about one-eighth of that sum.

After viewing the whole, Sir T. D. Acland invited the party to accompany him to a cold collation, laid out in three beautifully decorated booths, erected for the occasion, which hospitable invitation about two hundred persons readily accepted. Amongst the curiosities was an excellent Exmoor Cheese, equal to Stilton. At the conclusion, Colonel Challoner proposed "The Health of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., the Founder of the Feast," which was replied to by the worthy Baronet in a long and appropriate speech, at the close of which he thanked the company for their acceptance of the trifling hospitality he was enabled to afford them.

It does not appear that either the Water-Meadows at Barton or Killerton had

portion of cock's-foot. At Killerton, the uppermost meadow consisted in the dry parts principally of rye grass; in the hollows, different species of *Agrostis* were growing. The uppermost meadow was very light land. In the lower meadows, which were of a stiffer nature, we found rye grass, crested dog's-tail, sweet-scented vernal, fertile meadow grass, and a good sprinkling of the *lesser* meadow cat's-tail, with a small portion of florin. For an account of the grasses best adapted for Water-Meadows, we must refer our reader to an article on British Grasses, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 6th July, 1850.

MR. MECCHI'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT TIPTREE, ESSEX.

On Tuesday last, some hundreds of country gentlemen, farmers, land-agents, and others immediately interested in agriculture, assembled, in accordance with Mr. Mechi's annual invitation, to inspect his farm at Tiptree, which, he would have the world believe, ought to be regarded as a model farm, the cultivation and management of which should be held up to all who till the soil, as the great example of improved farming most deserving of close imitation.

Amongst the crowd of the curious called together on the occasion, of course the representatives of the press were present; and, accordingly, we find an eulogistic account of the matter in the morning papers, sketched with characteristic facility of pen, but without the writers perceiving that they were but helping to propagate a delusion. The notice in the *Times* says:—

"If there is a question connected with land which is at the present, and for the future, more puzzling than another, it is, What is to become of our clay soils? What are we to do to bring within reasonable and remunerative bounds the immoderate expenses of their cultivation? It must be true in agriculture, as in every other matter, that difficulties create the desire and the energy to solve them; for here is a London tradesman, a manufacturer of dressing-cases, cutlery, and *papier-mâché*, leaving Leadenhall-street behind him, and plunging into the clays of Essex, to ascertain how they can be profitably farmed, and teach the experience which he has bought.

"Profitably"—there's the rub. Can Mr. Mechi say that his farming operations have been profitable? If he had not had the profits of the *papier-mâché* establishment in Leadenhall-street, adverted to in the above extract, to fall back upon, when he found the returns from his large outlay at Tiptree to be nil, we should have been glad to have his "experiences" fairly and impartially unfolded before the public eye; but, fortunately for Mr. Mechi, the case being otherwise, we should like to ask him this—Will he produce the accounts of his expenditure and income—his profit and loss, from Tiptree Farm, for every year, from his first occupation of it to the present time, and show that he has not sustained a considerable loss? Will he state the amount of the original purchase-money which he paid for the farm, the cost of all his farming improvements (exclusive of the outlay on the Hall, or any fancy expense of that kind, which the taste of the citizen, as distinct from that of the mere agriculturist, may have dictated), the annual outgoings and incomings of each year, and the price for which the farm, in its present improved state, would sell; and then say that he is not several thousand pounds out of pocket—that if he had vested his money in the funds instead of in Essex clay, he would not have realised a large sum which his farming accounts now show him that he is minus of? That is the real question to be solved.

It is a delusion—well intentioned, no doubt, but still a delusion, and a very mischievous one too, to hold up such an instance as worthy or possible of imitation by the ordinary farmer.

We will not further advert to the matter at present, as we have already, on a former occasion, pointed attention to it.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—The *Limerick Reporter* states that the old potato blight had shown itself in a virulent form in some localities in the rich soils of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, the odour from the fields already infected being most offensive, and the leaves of the plant being throughout blackened. That journal remarks—"The disease did not appear to any extent before the night of Monday; but on Tuesday morning, in several parts of the country, the blight alarmed several who had hoped for the best previously. Meantime, we trust the disease is but partial." It must be recollected, however, that the present is one of the most extensive potato crops grown for many years in Ireland; and that even if a fourth part were blighted there would still be an immense supply for food, and a stoppage of the drain for foreign corn, which for four years past has so greatly exhausted the resources of the country. Accounts from Tralee, Ardfer, Castleisland, and other parts of Kerry, also announce the rapid spread of the potato disease. One of the letters says:—"The potatoes are all gone in this part of the country, and the greatest alarm and despondency prevail. The people are flying from all parts of this country."

THE CROPS.—The prospects of an abundant harvest in the other crops are daily increasing, and all the accounts state that confidence as to the future is gradually reviving; little is said about a blight in wheat.

OYSTERS.—An immense quantity of oysters, a thing unprecedented at this season of the year, arrived at Billingsgate on Monday, in six large vessels, and at Hungerford in one, forwarded by the various companies, which, together with the usual supply per rail (which is considerable), from Shoreham, Ramsgate, and Brighton, met with a good and ready sale.

The American ships in the Thames and the Docks, in the early part of the week, had their colours at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of the late venerable President, General Taylor.

FIRE IN THE CITY.—Between three and four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a destructive fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Segar, pianoforte manufacturer, No. 1, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street Within. It originated in the workshops in the upper part of the premises, and it was not finally arrested until the workshops were gutted, and considerable damage done to the remainder of the building by water, &c. The precise cause of the fire could not be explained.

BURNING OF THE "GRIFITH" STEAMER.

This fine United States steamer was lately destroyed by fire, within 20 miles of Cleveland, and upwards of 200 persons drowned and burned.

We find the following details of the melancholy catastrophe in the *Toledo Weekly Republican* of June 20:—Mr. Davidson, who lives in Manhattan, took passage at Fairport, on propeller *Delaware*, on Sunday night, June 16; say 12 o'clock. When about ten miles from Cleveland, he arose early, about half-past three o'clock, and discovered a bright light nearly astern. Discovering that it was a boat on fire, the captain of the *Delaware* changed his course, and proceeded immediately for the burning vessel. When they reached the *Griffith*, she was burned nearly to the water's edge, and was then about half a mile from shore. At twenty rods from the wreck, they lowered the yawls of the propeller, and proceeded to pick up the dead bodies strewn about the wreck. Before the propeller reached the wreck, citizens from the adjoining country had been aroused, and many of them were busy in the work of duty and humanity, of rescuing the drowning and picking up the dead.

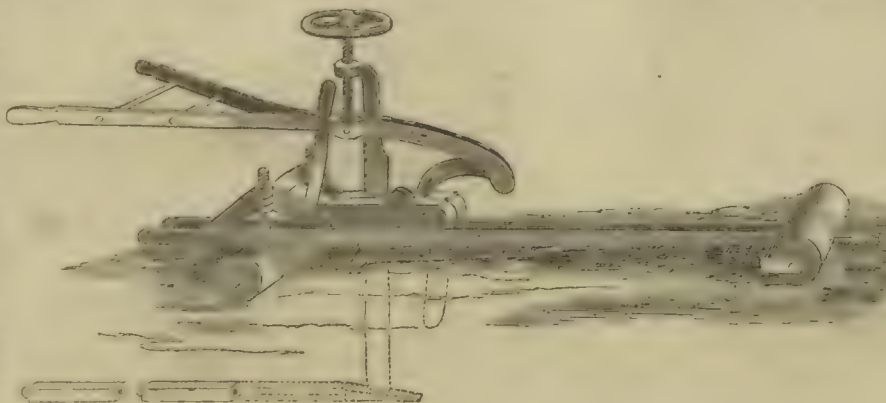
Mr. Davidson says, that about six small boats and one or two scows were employed in this way. The *Griffith* must have been ten miles from land when the fire broke out (near her boilers, some say behind the boilers, and some say on the sides), and about fifteen miles from Fairport. The flames spread with fearful rapidity—so rapid that these who were in the bow, as well as those who were in the stern of the boat, were compelled to remain apart by the flames, until, in seeking shelter from the flames, they were drowned.

Mr. Davidson thinks that passengers and crew stuck to the boat in hopes of reaching the shore, which she was rapidly nearing. It is evident that they must have had confident hopes of this, as it appears that the small boats were not used at all. When it was found by the passengers that they could no longer find shelter from the flames on the *Griffith*, and that their only chance of safety was in abandoning her, it seems that all, or nearly all, of the 350 persons threw themselves overboard, not over half a mile from the shore—lake calm and water shallow, not over eight feet. Bodies, when Mr. Davidson first reached the wreck, were great many of them floating on the surface, and the water was so clear that many others could be seen floating beneath the surface.

The small boats from shore and from the propeller were busily engaged in gathering the bodies. Mr. Davidson says that while he remained near the wreck some fifty or sixty dead bodies had been taken up, and not one among them had been burned. Two women, two men, and one child were found alive, clinging to the paddles of the wheel, and were saved. Mr. Davidson thinks that not over forty were saved, and of these most all of them swam ashore. The Captain (Roby) conducted himself nobly, and was the last to leave the wreck. He threw his wife and child overboard, and immediately followed.

Another account states:—"We left the scene of the wreck at two o'clock, and at that time one hundred and forty bodies had been recovered, most of them those of German emigrants. The wreck of the *Griffith* lies about forty rods from shore, a mass of ruins, where she first struck, in seven feet of water. The emigrants, aroused by the cry of fire, sprang overboard, and they have been found some seven or eight together clinched in the close embrace of death. The long row of corpses, with green leaves laid over the faces of each, and the limbs distorted, was a sight we hope never again to witness."

The illustration shows the *Griffith* steamer passing the light-house at the point of the Harbour of Buffalo. Lake Erie is one of the largest of the lakes in America. The water is quite green, and looks precisely like the ocean, and at times is as rough. The *Griffith* makes the third steambot accident this summer, on this lake. The other two blew up, each killing nearly one hundred persons.



MR. JOHN FOWLER'S, JUN., DRAINING PLOUGH.

been laid down with the most appropriate grass seeds. At Barton, the herbage consisted principally of a mixture of crested dog's-tail and perennial rye grasses, with clover; occasionally meadow fox-tail was seen; at the crown of the ridges there was a good sprinkling of woolly soft grass, mixed with a small



THE "ALARM" YACHT ASHORE IN BARNPOOL.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

THE "ALARM" YACHT.

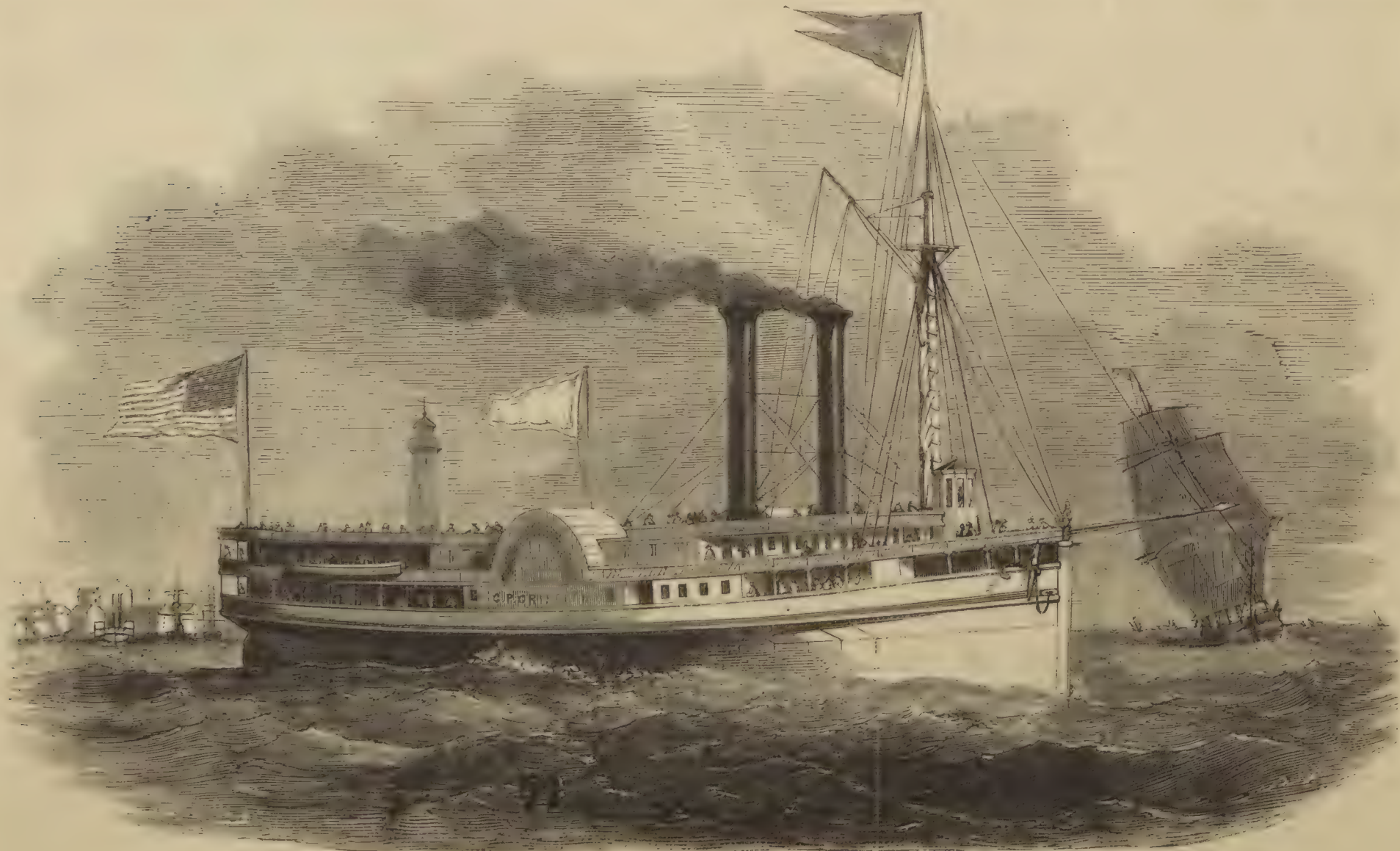
We regret to state that the *Alarm* cutter yacht, belonging to J. Wild, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, a few days since, in endeavouring to pick up a buoy, in Barnpool, went on shore, fell over, and filled. The damage done is not very material as far as the vessel is concerned; but the cabin furniture, bedding, linen, &c., is entirely destroyed. Fortunately there was no sea on at the time, or she might have been seriously injured. We hear that the keel is twisted off, and that she has started

one or two butts. The *Alarm* is the largest cutter afloat, being 193 tons; and is so well known in the yachting world, that our eulogy would be superfluous. She was designed by her owner, and built by Inman, of Lympington. We hear she is to sail for a cup this year at Cowes, where she has been so often successful. Her captain, "old Cork," is considered one of the best fore and aft seamen in the world. The accompanying sketch is by Mr. N. M. Condry, of Plymouth.

No blame could be attributed to the skipper, as the tide was running like a sluice, as every one knows it does in Barnpool during "the springs," and

with a light air of wind which scarcely gave her steerage way, she became unmanageable. Every assistance was rendered by the officers of her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, assisted by the Dockyard. She was got off, and taken to be repaired, and we sincerely hope that the injuries sustained will not impede her sailing qualities.

Our readers will be surprised when we tell them the racing mainsail of this beautiful vessel contains 1400 yards of canvass; her mast, which is the most beautiful "stick" ever seen, cost in Norway, before being cut down, £180.



THE "GRIFFITH" STEAMER, PASSING THE LIGHTHOUSE AT BUFFALO HARBOUR POINT.—(SEE PAGE 82.)

* * For the remainder of the News and Engravings see the SUPPLEMENT (GRATIS) Published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this Week.



THE LATE GENERAL TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE LATE GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is with great regret that we announce the unexpected death of the President of the United States. The details of the lamentable event are given at page 70.

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 24th November, 1786, upon the soil which, in the words of John Randolph, is "fertile in presidential candidates." While he was but a few months old, his father, Colonel Richard Taylor, who had distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, migrated with his family to Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers. But ten years before, for the first time, had the habitation of the white man been seen anywhere in the vast territory between the western boundary of Virginia and the far-distant Mississippi. With his rifle, even at the time of Colonel Taylor's arrival, the enterprising settler was compelled to dispute with the Indian and the beasts of prey his title to the soil. There was a great deal of useful, though rough discipline, in the hardships of a border life. The dangers to which the inhabitants were continually exposed gave them self-possession, a readiness for emergencies, and a contempt of peril, admirably adapted to success in important undertakings. All the intellect was brought into play, sharpened and fitted for action.

Whilst young, the future President aided his father in the labours of the field, and this early exposure to the severity and vicissitudes of the weather, hard habits, and homely fare, laid the foundation of a constitution well adapted to the hardships he afterwards encountered. He attended school in the winter months, whenever a school, however distant, was accessible, and in summer worked on the farm.

To young Taylor the adventures of the school-house somewhat foreshadowed his future life. On one occasion, an Indian, in the British uniform, was shot in its immediate vicinity; and a schoolmate, or rather predecessor of his at school,

gained a brilliant reputation among his associates, from having started four Indians near the school-house, and successively shot them all in a running fight. This person, Whetsel, became afterwards tutor in the art of war to Taylor.

While he was yet under age, the movements of Aaron Burr, in the West, seemed to threaten the integrity of the Union, and he eagerly enrolled himself in a troop raised to oppose all treasonable designs. The excitement upon this subject soon subsiding, he returned to the labours of his farm and to his studies. An elder brother dying soon after, a Lieutenant in the army, he was, through the influence of his relative, James Madison, appointed to the vacancy by President Jefferson, the 3rd of May, 1808.

General Taylor no sooner entered the service of his country than he exposed his life in her cause. By his defence of Fort Harrison against great odds, he saved a frontier from devastation. From that early exploit, as from a cornerstone, his fame gradually rose, as he went gallantly on through a service of some forty years, until his successful campaigns in Mexico—campaigns that secured California for the United States—gave him a reputation extending to all parts of the world. To many points of his career his countrymen point with great pride. In the war with England, he gallantly defended the half-erected military post against a large and almost overwhelming body of Indians, and drove them off with but a handful of men. He was equally celebrated in what is known as the Indian war in the north-west; for his victories in the Florida war; and again for his two battles in the field, his capture of the city of Monterey, strongly fortified, and occupied by a superior force; and, finally, for his defeat of 25,000 men under Santa Anna, by a force of 4000 volunteers who had never been in action, aided by only 500 regulars. During the whole of the Mexican war he was remarkable for the care of the men under his command; for his readiness to expose himself to danger, and his desire to obtain peace as the best reward of all military exertion.

Many characteristic anecdotes are related of the bravery and eccentricity of General Taylor. "Old Zack," as he was called, was about 5ft. 9in. or 10 in. in height, and remarkable for the shortness of his legs in proportion to his body: he was stout, though not corpulent, and presented a straight, vigorous, and

muscular figure. At the head of a troop of horse, winding down a hill near Mount Morales, he is portrayed as "a plain-looking gentleman, mounted upon a brown horse, having upon his head a Mexican sombrero, dressed in a brown-olive loose frock-coat, grey pantaloons, wool socks, and shoes. From under the frock appears the scabbard of a sword; he has the eye of a hawk, and every lineament of his countenance is expressive of honesty, and a calm, determined mind. The plain-looking gentleman is General Zachary Taylor, who, with his military family, and a squadron of dragoons as an escort, is on his way to the front."

After the capitulation of Monterey, the officers of the army used their exertions to get General Taylor to move from his camp at St. Domingo to the Plaza, and there establish his head-quarters. Several public buildings were examined and decided upon as suitable. After considerable persuasion, General Taylor consented to move, at the same time giving the following instructions: "Choose a pleasant location—a house that is surrounded by a garden filled with large trees; put up a tent under the trees for my residence, and you (the staff and other officers) may have the house in front." It is needless to add, that no more was said about the head-quarters being removed into the city of Monterey.

In the early part of a severe action, when the enemy had succeeded in turning the left wing of his little army, and secured a seeming advantageous position in rear of their line, at the base of the mountain; when a portion of the troops, overpowered by the superiority of numbers, were forced to retire in "hot haste;" when, indeed, the fortunes of the day seemed extremely problematical, an officer of high rank rode up to General Taylor, and announced the temporary success of the enemy, and expressed his fears for the safety of the army. Taylor's reply was characteristic of the man. "Sir," said he, "as long as we have thirty muskets, we can never be conquered! If those troops who have abandoned their position can be rallied and brought into action again, I will take three thousand of the enemy prisoners. Had I the disposition of the enemy's forces, I would myself place them just where they are." The officer resumed his duties with a light heart, considering that the battle, in spite of appearance, was already won.

A little while before the battle of Buena Vista, a party of athletic young men, direct from Saltillo, met General Taylor near his camp at Walnut-grove. "Where are you from?" inquired the good old man of the foremost of the youngsters. "Just



JOHN M. CLAYTON.

T. EWINS.

J. COLLAMER.

G. W. TRIST.

Z. TAYLOR.

W. BALLARD PRESTON.

W. M. MEREDITH.

RAVARDY JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND HIS CABINET.—DAGUERREOTYPED BY BRADY.

from Saltillo, General," was the reply, in a voice such as a favourite son assumes when speaking to a familiar parent. "Well, well," said the General, looking at the party with solicitude, "you had better be careful, boys, and not trust yourselves out on the road in such small force; you will get cut off some time; it is very imprudent to do so." That evening General Taylor and staff, seven persons, all told, started for Saltillo!

As an instance of the General's calmness in the hour of battle, it is related that, during the battle of Resaca de Palma, he was sitting on his horse in the

thickest of the fight, with his sword drawn, while the balls were whizzing round him. Colonel C—, the amiable sutler of the 4th, remarked to the General that it was getting rather hot, and proposed to him to retire a little. "Let's ride a little nearer—the balls will fall behind us!" was the General's reply.

The General had assembled his council of officers the night previous to the conflict of Buena Vista, for the purpose of hearing their suggestions in relation to the approaching battle. A good deal of uneasiness was exhibited—objections were raised—the disadvantages of the immense "odds" were presented—prop-

sitions to retire and wait for reinforcements were urged—some were for giving the enemy battle—and one proposed that the American army should "fall back"—when the old hero's opinion was asked. "Are you all done, gentlemen?" Every one had finished. "Then, gentlemen, I will adjourn this meeting," coolly added Taylor, "till after the fight to-morrow!" "Good!" was the unanimous response. The battle was fought and won.

Brevity was the soul of the General's dispatches. Secretary Marcy, it is said, complained to Taylor that his dispatches were not sufficiently in detail, to which

the old General replied that "he was sorry for it, that he put into them *all* he had to say."

On his triumphant return from Mexico his friends put him in nomination for the office of President. He was for a time an unwilling candidate, but when he at length agreed to enter the lists his plain straightforward conduct gained him many new supporters. His two opponents were General Cass and Mr. Van Buren, but the real contest lay between Taylor and Cass, and its termination in November, 1848, showed the electoral votes of the States to be:—For General Taylor, 163; for General Cass, 127: majority for Taylor, 36. The term of office of the new President commenced in March, 1849. Previous to this he indicated the character of his intended policy in a speech that tended to confirm the character his friends had claimed for him for good sense:—

"I am not yet President, and when I am, let all applications be made through the proper departments; and if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for, as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desecration of office and official patronage as some of them have been guilty of to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of friend or foe. The offices of the Government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest, good men, and as the new appointments will, of course, be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better men. As to my cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not, as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge, but I do not believe that those who voted for me wish me to be a mere partisan President, and I shall, therefore, try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorising it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, though by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

His subsequent conduct confirmed the favourable impression that this preliminary announcement created, and men of all parties will lament the event that has shortened the career of a man who served his country so gallantly in the field, and so moderately, fearlessly, and well in the Presidential chair.

MILLARD FILLMORE, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The career of the new President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, a Portrait and Memoir of whom appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 13, 1849, affords a useful lesson, by showing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, who was descended of an old respectable English family of Devonshire, was an American farmer of humble means, who lived at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, where Millard, now President, was born, January 7, 1800. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, and resided there till 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard Fillmore of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the country. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favoured youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well-furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school-books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothiers' trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool-carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after, gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus afforded; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiable, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels.

At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Judge Wood, a man of wealth and great business capacity, who had an excellent law library. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to a question of a lack of education, means, and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge Wood kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactors he taught in a school for three months in the year, and thus acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the autumn of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as member for Erie county, to which office he was re-elected two following years. His talents, integrity, and assiduous devotion to public business, soon won for him the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If Fillmore says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the state legislature was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that philanthropic measure Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging its justice and expediency, and, as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress; but Fillmore and a compact party fought the question so well, that imprisonment for debt was abolished in the State.

He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-34 is remembered as the one in which that system of politics known under the name of Jacksonism was fully developed. He took his seat in the stormy session of 1833-34. In those days the business of the House and debates were led by old and experienced members—new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide spread and almost national reputation, rarely taking an active and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded him as a member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified to more fully develop and cultivate those powers which, under more favourable circumstances, have enabled him to render such varied and important service to his country. He discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never omitting on all proper occasions any efforts to advance the interests of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with reputation and success until, yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place on what, next to that of Ways and Means, it is justly anticipated would become the most important committee of the House—that on Elections.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in that district, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means; the duties of that station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, speculation of every kind abounded in most departments of the government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude, commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, the banks were embarrassed, and general distress pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the national treasury, to provide means that would enable the government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, restore its wonted prosperity; these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the government and country into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done, uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous executive. But, with an energy and devotion to the public weal worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fillmore applied himself to the task, and, sustained by a majority, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained speedily relieved the government from its embarrassment. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was then introduced. The favouritism and peculation which had so long disgraced the department and plundered the treasury, were checked by the requisition of contracts. The credit of the government was restored, ample means were provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the national debt incurred by the former administration.

In 1844 he was selected as the Whig candidate for governor of New York, but failed. Confident, however, that he could command the strongest vote in New York, the Whigs again selected him as their candidate for Comptroller, in 1847, and succeeded in electing him by an unprecedented majority.

Such was the man whom the Whigs presented as their candidate for Vice-President. In every station in which he had been placed he had shown himself "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." He was emphatically one of the people. For all that he had and was, he was indebted under God to his own exertions. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, he struggled with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute man. He was elected Vice-President, and now by the death of General Taylor, the once clothier's boy is President of the United States.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEOPHYTE—Cozio, the celebrated writer on the game, gives the following conditions as necessary for attaining high excellence in Chess-playing:—1st. Great invention; 2. Great study; 3. Great practice; 4. Great perception; and 5. Playing with first-rate masters.

KNIGHT—The first match between the old London Club and the Club at Amsterdam was decided months ago in favour of the former.

C M J—Let us know the place and days of meeting when your Club is formed.

R H—Stalemate renders the game a drawn battle in this country.

T. Downshire—Problem No. 334 is in every respect correct. Look at it again.

G. Old subscriber—In the position of your juveniles, there are several obvious ways of mating in two moves, we find.

J E W—Surely the Bishop may take the K Kt Pawn, giving mate on the 3d move.

C M J—There is another very obvious mode of mating in your diagram, by making a Queen Bishop move—by far the most perfect and comprehensive Catalogue of Chess Literature is that entitled "Literatur des Schachspiels Gesammelt, geordnet und mit Anmerkungen herausgegeben von Anton Schud, Custos der K. K. Hofbibliothek," published at Vienna, 1817. You will probably obtain it of Messrs Williams and Norgate, the well-known foreign booksellers.

SOLUTIONS OF THE NEPAULESE PROBLEM, by DEREVON, M H, J K, Worcester; J F S, W G W, C A M, Foulton-le-Sands; J C B, C, DE NEDEWOOD, R R, Newcastle; CAPE TOWN, F G R are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 339, by F G R, DEREVON, M P, F H S, HARRY OF EXETER, Rev T L C, MITRE, are correct. All others are wrong.

R P—It is much below our standard.

C F CUS—It is marked for insertion.

* * * Any Provincial Amateur desirous of a Game by Correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing a line to "P W H," 35, Blackfriars-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The stake to be a set of the STAUNTON CHESS-MEN.

Replies to numerous communications on Chess are unavoidably postponed until our next.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 339.

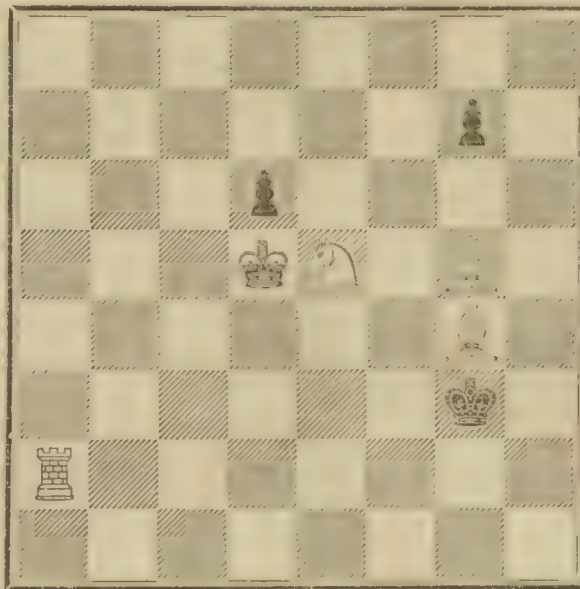
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 7th (ch)	B takes R	3. K B to Q 1: 6th	Anything
2. P to K 4th	B takes P *	4. K B—mates.	

* 2. B to K B 8th
3. K B takes B—and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 340.

By Mr. KIDSON, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
11. B to K Kt 3d.	
London to play.	

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The two following games, which were recently played by M. KIESERITZKY, without seeing the chess-board, before a society of amateurs in Paris, have been kindly presented to us by that gentleman.

GAME I.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (Mr. Baring.)	WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (Mr. Baring.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P to K 6th	P to K B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q R to Q B sq	R to Q sq
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	24. Q R to B 2d	P to Q Kt 3d
4. Q P takes P	Q P takes P (b)	25. K R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th
5. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q	26. Kt to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 3d
6. K Kt to his 5th	Q B to K B 4th	27. Kt to Q B 6th	R to Q 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	28. Kt takes B (ch)	R takes Kt
8. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2d	29. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Kt 2d
9. K Kt takes K P	Castles	30. P takes P	P takes P
10. P to K B 4th	R to Q 5th	31. R takes P	K to Q B 3d
11. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to his 5th	32. B to his 3d	R to K sq
12. K to his 2d	R takes B	33. B takes K Kt P	P to K sq
13. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 4th	34. K R to Q Kt (ch)	K to R sq
14. Q Kt to his 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th (ch)	35. B to K 5th	P to Q R 3d
15. K to his sq	R takes Q P	36. R takes Kt	R takes R
16. K Kt to K B 2d (c)	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	37. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to R 2d
17. Kt to B sq	R to Q 8th (ch)	38. R takes B	K to Kt 3d
18. K takes R	B takes K	39. K to his 3d	K to Kt 4th
19. K to B 2d	Q B to K R 4th	40. R to K B 8th	P to K R 3d
20. P to Q R 3d	K B to K 2d	41. R to K B 8th	K to Q R 5th
21. B to Q 2d	P to K B 3d	42. R takes P	

And Black surrendered.

(a) This defence is unusual, and not ill calculated, therefore, for confusing the blind-fold player.

(b) Hardly commendable, since it enables White to exchange Queens—a great desideratum for the party playing without the aid of the Chess-board.

(c) All this is very interesting, especially when it is borne in mind that White plays only from memory.

GAME II. BETWEEN M. KIESERITZKY AND M. CARLINI, THE FORMER WITHOUT THE CHESS-BOARD.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (M. Carlini.)	WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (M. Carlini.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P takes Q (ch)	K to Q 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	25. P takes Kt	B takes P
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	26. B to K 5th	K to his 3d (g)
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K 2d	27. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
5. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	28. B takes R	R takes P
6. Castles	Q Kt to Q 2d	29. K to B 2d	Kt to Q B 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	30. K to his 3d	K to Q 3d
8. K B to Q 3d	Q B to Q Kt 2d	31. P to K Kt 4th	K to Q 4th
9. Q B takes P	Castles (a)	32. B to K B 6th	Kt to K 3d
10. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	33. K R to K Kt 3d	K to Q B 5th
11. Q Kt to K 2d	P to Q R 4th	34. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3d
12. P to Q B 3d	P to Q B 4th	35. Kt to K Kt 3d	K to Q Kt 6th
13. Q B P takes P	Q B P takes Kt P	36. Kt to K B 5th	P to K B 5th
14. Q R to B sq (ch)	K to Kt sq	37. K to his 3d	R to Q B 5th
15. P to K 5th	Q B takes Kt	38. Kt takes K R P	R to K 3d
16. R takes B	P to K Kt 4th	39. Kt to K B 7th	Kt to Q B 4th (ch)
17. Q B to K Kt 3d (b)	Q P takes P	40. K to his 3d	P to Q R 6th
18. Q P takes P	P to his 3d	41. P takes P	P takes P
19. K R takes K B P	Q Kt to his 3d	42. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt to Q R 5th
(c)	Q to K 3d (d)	43. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q Kt 7th
20. Q R to Q B 7th (e)	K Kt to K 2d	44. Kt to Q 2d (ch)	K to B 7th
21. Q to her B 2d (f)	R takes B	45. B takes Kt	K takes B
22. Q takes R	K takes R	46. Kt to Q B 4th (ch), and wins.	
23. Q to her 6th (ch)	Q takes Q		

(a) By Castling on this side, under present circumstances, Black is not likely to ensure his King a permanent refuge from his enemy.

(b) With the board before him, M. Kieseritzky would have preferred taking the Q P with Pawn, a move which must have brought on a crisis in Black's game very speedily.

(c) Well played.

(d) It is quite obvious that he would have lost his Queen if he had taken the Rook.

(e) The proper move was take to be Kt to Q 4th; for sake—

(f) The position is highly interesting at this point.

(g) Commend us to an adversary so accommodating, whenever we venture on the unprofitable task of playing blindfold!

WHY THE POST-OFFICE IS SHUT UP ON A SUNDAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Post-office being a part of the Government, persons who have stopped the Sunday delivery think they have a right to dictate its proceedings. They treat it as a servant of their own. It is a public function exercised for the general benefit, and they require that it should be made to conform to the religious opinions professed by the State. Before they impeded its performance, they ought to have had a clear majority in their favour, instead of only a small portion of one House of Parliament and a few persons in the community who make up in zeal what they want in numbers. They have no more right, in fact, to determine how the Post-office shall do its work, than Mr. Smith O'Brien and his friends had to require the dissolution of the Union.

Compared to the number of sailors and soldiers, the number of the Post-office servants who work on Sundays is a mere trifle. Their work, too, is done noiselessly. There is no clang of arms, no boat-swain's shrill whistle, no thumping of the drum, no loud and blustering command connected with the Post-office. Quietly does the postman go his rounds or the postmaster draw back his little slide. Rarely is there a necessity for one servant of the Post-office to be absent from church. Soldiers and sailors by thousands are forcibly detained by their duties from attendance on divine service. To account for the zeal of the Sabbatarians in stopping the Sunday delivery of letters and newspapers, and their indifference or laxity in allowing other state functions to be continued on Sunday, to their own condemnation—for what the State does is done by the power of the people and on their responsibility—we must look to other motives than their respect for religious principles. If they were as pure and consistent as they claimed to be, they would clamour against the exercise of the national power in any shape or form on Sunday, as well as against the Post-office delivering letters and newspapers. Why they direct their zeal most inconsistently to the latter, straining at this little gnat, and swallowing without a wry face that huge camel, it is our purpose to explain.

Armies, navies, policemen, of some kind or other, and ministers, are time-honoured functionaries of the State. It would be difficult to trace out their commencement. The Post-office is essentially the growth of yesterday. The very beginning does not go back beyond the days of our Commonwealth. A great deal of what is useful in it originated with Mr. Rowland Hill. Where tons of letters and newspapers are now carried, a boy with a single portmanteau, strapped on the crupper of his saddle, was sufficient to convey the whole correspondence half a century ago. The facilities given to commerce by the Post-office, and to circulate intelligence, have so much increased since then, that the whole may be considered as of modern origin. While the antiquity of the other functions, often of doubtful utility, secures for them the respect of the Sabbatarians, the newness of the Post-office functions deprives them of all prescriptive respect, and brings them within the control of every aspiring meddler. They are dictated by Mr. Rowland Hill, or Sir Francis Freeling, or Mr. Palmer, and may, therefore, be regulated by Lord Ashley, Mr. Plumptre, or Mr. James Gilbert. It is thought at least presumptuous for individuals to dictate to the Government how soldiers or sailors should perform their duties; but every man supposes he is as competent to regulate the transmission of letters as Mr. Rowland Hill or the Ministers, and so the Sunday delivery is stopped by the interference of meddlers who would eat their fingers off before they would sign a petition to prevent armies from marching, or men-of-war from sailing, on Sunday.

The facilities afforded by the Post-office, have grown up, as it were, naturally. They were at least of such imperative necessity, before Mr. Rowland Hill's reforms, that all kinds of surreptitious methods were employed, contrary to law, to send communications without using the Post-office. The facilities were given that letters might not be smuggled, and the establishment, while it was kept up at its full strength, not be deprived of its sources of revenue. It was not possible, however, to facilitate communication by letter, without also facilitating the transmission of newspapers, and hence the Post-office became the easy and organised means of sending them all over the country.

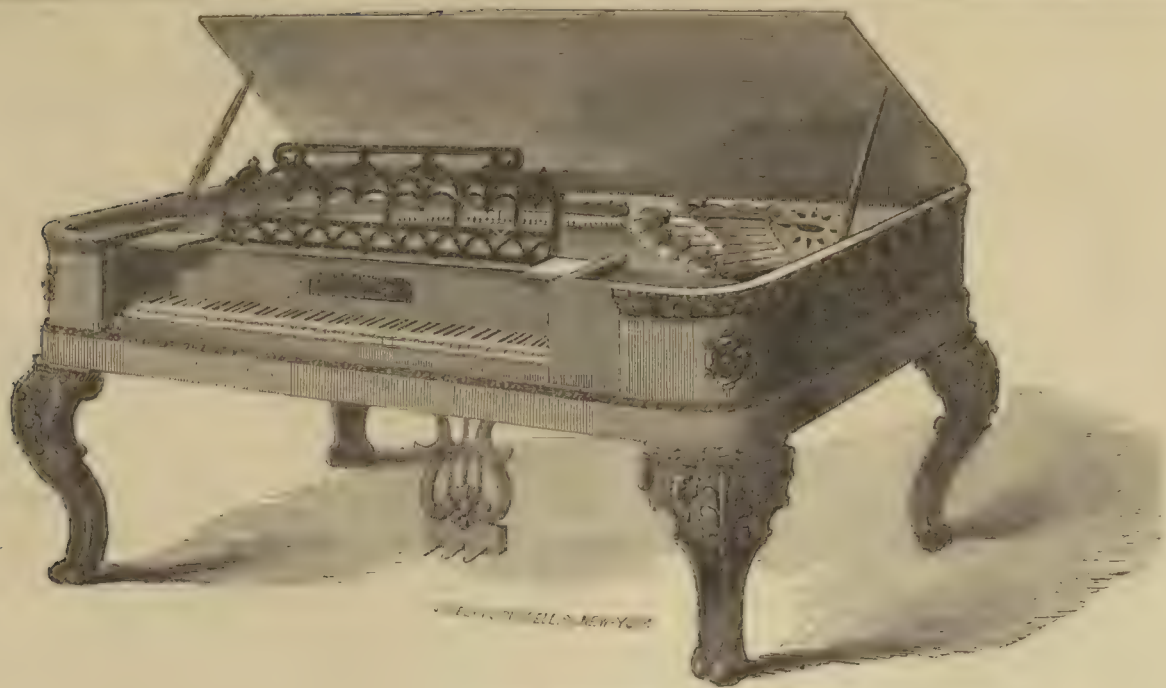
It is too late now to question the utility of newspapers. They are established. Society could no more exist and flourish, in its present form, without newspapers, than without food and clothing. The most zealous Sabbatarians admit this, and they are as anxious as other men to have their newspaper every week-day, but they object to newspapers being circulated on a Sunday. That day is appointed to rest from irksome manual labour; it is the only day that the bulk of the labouring classes can read, or are expected to read; and yet the opulent Sabbatarians, who enjoy the newspaper every week-day, cruelly try to prohibit the working man from receiving his stamped newspaper by the Post on the Sunday.

Underlying all more special motives, however, and giving them force, is a prevalent disposition from which all Europe is now suffering, of one man to meddle with another man's business. One of the disadvantages of our present condition of civilisation is to throw up a great number of persons who have much leisure and much ambition. They find a delightful employment, and hope to gain distinction by prescribing the duties of other men. That class furnishes us with Louis Blancs and Lord Ashleys. The busy merchant, the well-briefed advocate, the popular physician, or the hard-working mechanic can only now and then, when he is strongly moved, find time to hawk about petitions or to plan schemes for social improvement; but those who are at ease in their worldly circumstances, ambitious, and at leisure, take all society under their care. They will leave nothing unregulated. They are not satisfied with being surpassingly wise and surpassingly good themselves; they insist on modelling all other men by their standard. Nature makes men individuals and different—they want to make them all alike. Their principle is an exalted Communism, which other men carry to its proper conclusion by insisting on the Legislature making all men equally rich and prosperous, as well as equally religious and wise. They are doing, without intending it, we admit, a prodigious deal of mischief. By extending so much the interference of the Legislature, they make it, and make themselves who influence the Legislature, responsible for all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Socialism and Communism in their worst forms are the natural and necessary consequences of their demands. The Legislature that interferes with amusements and employments, will soon be required to provide for every member of the community. Those who insist on all men being made to conform to their views of the manner in which the Sabbath is to be observed, may expect that others will insist on their views as to equality of possessions being made the law of the land. If men are to be made by law equally religious and equally wise, why not equally rich?

IANOVICHIAN ACCESSION.—On the 1st of August, Sir James Thornhill formerly gave the pensioners at Greenwich Hospital a bowl of punch, containing 30 gallons, each man having half-a-pint for his share.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to present the gigantic Land Tortoise (of which we gave an illustration on the 13th inst.) to the Zoological Society of London.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Monday evening a very successful amateur dramatic entertainment was given by the members of the Whittington Club, in their large room, for the benefit of the fund for decorating the ballroom. The performance commenced with a scene from "Twelfth Night," followed by a scene from the second part of "Henry IV.," succeeded by the farce of "My Fellow Clerk," the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," concluding with the farce of "Killing no Murder." The performance was throughout very creditably sustained, the ladies eclipsing the gentlemen.



NEW PIANOFORTE.

THE PATENT DOLCE CAMPANA PEDAL PIANOFORTE.

The Pianoforte manufacturers in the United States have made great progress of late years. Amongst the new inventions and improvements, the Patent Dolce Campana Pedal Pianoforte, now exhibiting at 24, Baker-street, the Engraving of which instrument is above, is deserving of notice. It has been imported from the manufactory of Messrs. Boardman and Gray, of New York, in order to have its merits tested by our makers, professors, and amateurs. Our Illustration at once exhibits the novelty, which is, in point of fact, a simple attachment to the sounding-board of the ordinary pianoforte, consisting of a series of pressing hammers secured by nuts at the back part. These hammers, or weights, are arranged by a lever pedal, to fall, at the will of the player, when required, upon an equal number of screws, and which, altering the vibration, affects and produces novel sounds. The hammers, or weights, do not touch the strings, the pressure being on the bridge; and they are made of a thin box of brass filled with lead, the arms being also of brass. The principle in this invention is to act upon the tone of the pianoforte just as the mutes do on the violins; and, as the title "Dolce Campana" imports, the results of the action of these hammers are a prolongation of the sound, and the production of the tonality of "sweet bells," or the harp. One great advantage in the attachment is, that it can be employed or not, entirely according to the performer's inclination. The invention can also be applied to the pianoforte of any maker, the old instrument not being in the slightest degree departed from. Sir George Smart, Mr. Benedict, Charles Hallé, and other eminent professors, have afforded testimonials of the value and utility of the invention. Whether it be destined to take a permanent position in pianoforte improvements can only be proved by time. Fixed notions and habits in respect to the quality of instruments are difficult of change, and we have seen many alleged improvements, fall to the ground; but, as regards the instrument now exhibiting, as a specimen of American taste, skill, and art in the workmanship, we have great pleasure in inviting the attention of our amateurs, and in recording in the above Engraving the nature of the "Dolce Campana" invention.

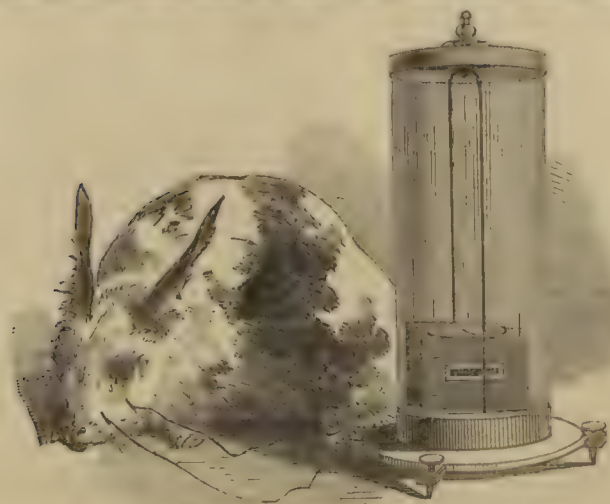
ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

EVERY new fact and every new experiment tending to throw an additional light on the yet obscure and mysterious agent which animates the human frame, must always command not only the attention of philosophers, but of the public generally. The extraordinary excitement created by the pretended miracles of animal magnetism, is only a symptom of that allowable curiosity which leads the credulous and ignorant to believe in the tricks and deceptions of magnetisers; the true disciple of science, not so easily imposed upon, restrains his curiosity by a slow and careful examination of the phenomena as they present themselves: he indulges in no hurried solution of the fascinating mystery by adapting dreamy and fantastic theories, but knows, beforehand, that a strict and patient investigation will reveal facts, enabling him to prove that their miracles are no miracles, but are only refined and exquisite effects of causes operating constantly in the material world, and in perfect harmony with natural laws already learned.

The history of Animal Electricity commences with the discovery of Galvani, in 1780. It is said that his wife, a most beautiful and intellectual woman, suffering under the frightful consumption, for which she was taking a remedy consisting of a soup prepared from frogs. On one occasion, the recently killed animals were placed on a plate in the neighbourhood of an electrifying machine, when a pupil of Galvani's happening to turn it, the wife remarked that the frogs when touched with a scalpel gave a sudden and convulsive start. Galvani's attention being instantly directed to the singular occurrence, he at once believed he had discovered the secret of life, concluding the nervous and galvanic fluid to be one and the same thing.

About the year 1920, electrical science received an important addition in the invention of the Galvanometer, an instrument by which extremely feeble currents of electricity can be detected and measured. The construction of this instrument is so beautiful in theory, that we must refer our readers for a clear description to works devoted to this mysterious and interesting subject. We may briefly remark that it owes its existence to the wonderful discovery of Ersted better known as electro-magnetism, to which we also owe that marvellous application the electric telegraph.

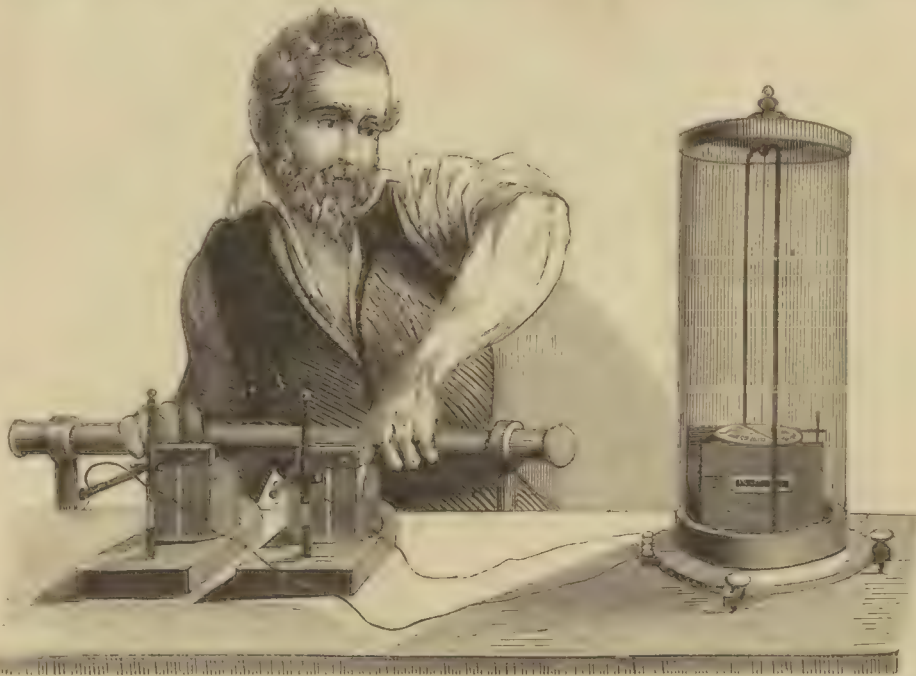
Space will not allow us to do justice to the numerous *savants*, who have been engaged in the investigation of Animal Electricity. We may, however, recommend to the notice of those who are curious in these matters, a remarkable work recently published ("Electro-Biology"). This work contains the results from practical investigation of more than ten years by its author, Alfred Smee, Esq., F.R.S., who has established beyond doubt the analogy existing between muscular and chemical or galvanic action. As it is our present purpose to notice more particularly a recent experiment remarkably confirmatory of the previous researches of Mr. Smee, we extract from his book one of the earliest of his numerous recorded experiments:—"Having obtained the arrangements necessary for measuring feeble currents of electricity, the time arrived for applying the test to the living creature. The first animal which was honoured was a black rabbit, into the masseter muscle of which I introduced a sewing-needle, whilst a second needle was placed in the subcutaneous cellular tissue



After leaving them for a few minutes, so that they might be in the same state, they were connected with the galvanometer, without sensible deflection of the needle. After a few moments, the animal, still lively in its treatment, made an escape, and the mechanism of voltin was instantly exhibited by the deflection of the galvanometer. A piece of wood was then given to the animal to bite: upon which it used all its power of mastication, and, by catching the oscillation of the needle, a very powerful electric current was exhibited. In this experiment, the deflection of the needle proved the ex-

istence of a voltaic current during the action of biting, and thus denoted the mechanism of the force employed to throw the muscles into operation."

Our Second Illustration represents the arrangement of an experiment recently performed by M. Dubois-Reymond, a gentleman eminent in the study of "Organic Electricity." The cylinder is fixed firmly against the edge of a table; two vessels filled with salt and water are placed on the table, so that a person grasping the cylinder may at the same time insert the fore-finger of each hand in the water. Each vessel contains a metallic plate, and communicates by two wires with an extremely sensible galvanometer (G). In the instrument employed by M. Dubois-Reymond, the wire made 24,000 turns. The apparatus being thus arranged, the experimenter grasps the cylinder of wood firmly with both hands, at the same time pipping the fore finger



of each hand in the saline water. The needle of the galvanometer remains undisturbed: the electric currents passing by the nerves of each arm, and being of the same force, neutralize each other. Now let the experimenter grasp with energy the cylinder of wood with the right hand, the left hand remaining flaccid and free; immediately the needle will move from the west to the south, and describe an angle of 30°, 40°, and even 50°. On relaxing the grasp, the needle will return to its original position. The experiment may be reversed by employing the left arm, and leaving the right arm free; the needle will in this case be deflected from the west to the north. This reversing the action of the needle, by the contraction of the muscles of the right and left arm alternately, places beyond all doubt the question of the electric current being induced through the agency of the nervous system.

Three conditions are necessary for the success of this experiment:—1. Great muscular force; 2. The precaution to contract the muscles of only one arm at

the same time; 3. That the skin of the hand should be soft, quite clean, and free from any kind of wound, however small.

If the experimenter is too feeble, the needle is scarcely disturbed. If both arms are contracted unequally at the same time, the deflection only shows the excess of force of one arm, as compared with the other. When the skin of the hand is thick and hardened, it is a bad conductor of electricity, and the least scratch or wound gives rise to chemical actions which develop of themselves the electric currents. The incontestable result of this experiment is, that the *human will*, producing a muscular contraction, causes a deflection of the needle.

When the electric probe, a metal contact cable, causes a deflection of the needle, the theory which we have based upon the numerous experiments is the following: "The nerves are the channels or seats of continuous currents of electricity, which contraction of the muscles, pain, and other circumstances may interrupt. At the moment the fingers are plunged into the saline water, the needle remains perfectly quiet; the currents passing through both arms, and in opposite directions, neutralize each other. When one arm only is contracted, the electric current is interrupted in this arm; the current from the other arm, acting alone, causes the needle to deflect according to the muscular or electric force developed. The nervous phenomena have, then, a close analogy with those of electricity. Future research and discovery may some day inform us if the will by which the muscles are contracted is not itself induced by electricity, of which the nerves are the source or channels, impressed and acted upon by external causes or impressions. Since the time of Galvani seventy years have elapsed before man was able to prove by experiment upon himself the existence of electric currents which this great physiologist had suspected; but science progresses incessantly, and, little by little, the mystery of life clears itself; phenomena which were beltered exclusively vital, now associate themselves with phenomena purely physical or chemical; and if man should arrive some day to the knowledge of the principle which animates him, it will be more by the labours of physiologists than by the speculations of metaphysicians. What new facts have been discovered in metaphysics since the time of Aristotle and Plato?"

AN ENTERPRISING VOYAGER.—The following extract is from a letter dated "Chagres," June 27th, 1850:—"B. Butler, from the state of Wisconsin, 2500 miles above New Orleans, built a boat of five tons, carted it forty miles to the river, and, with three companions, started with this craft for California. Their intention was to cross by Nicaragua, go by the lake, and, with wheels to the boat, to take her overland to the Pacific, launch her afresh, and go on to San Francisco. They had never seen salt water before, and with an old chart and compass, off they went, reaching Cuba first, where they were seized as pirates, and detained thirty days. Two of the four left here, and then the other two started, coasting it all along Capo Carocha to St. Juan. When they arrived at that place, they found it impossible to get the boat up Nicaragua River, and they then brought her to Chagres, sold her for a good price, and started back for their own country, to build a more suitable craft; but, unfortunately, they were capsized in the American barque, and lost all. There was about 30,000 dollars on board of her. Thus ended the romance of the Yankee, whose perseverance certainly deserved a better fate.

ROMANTIC OCCURRENCE AT DRUMHARIG TUNNEL.—About six weeks ago there came to Drumharig Tunnel a young man about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of the name of William McDougall, who asked for and obtained work as a labourer, and was employed in the tunnel at the bottom of one of the shafts, which is much inundated with water, and about 150 feet from the surface of the ground. While at work, his clothes were scarcely ever dry, but,

notwithstanding this, he wrought ten hours a day alongside the best navvies in the shaft, and soon became, by his kind and obliging disposition, a great favourite with his fellow-workmen. A few days ago, from various circumstances, suspicions arose in the minds of some of the managers that he was other than he appeared to be; in short, they suspected him to belong to the "better half of creation." The house in which he lodged was discovered, and on inquiry of the landlady as to the descriptions of her lodgers, she answered they were all miners except one labourer, named Willie McDougall, a quiet, well-doing lad, who had a good stock of clothes of his own, besides some of his sister's, which he had brought away from her by mistake;" and as this latter information increased preceding suspicions, Willie was immediately sent for and taken roundly to task, when he stoutly denied being other than a man; however, on being strongly questioned, and seeing she could keep her secret no longer, she at length acknowledged herself to belong to the fair sex, and gave as reasons for her strange proceedings, that she wished to raise, by honest industry, "the needful" to carry her to America. By the kind assistance of the lady of one of the managers, she was soon attired in habiliments becoming her sex and position in life. A subscription had been commenced at the works and in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to enable this spirited, enterprising, and dauntless girl to accomplish the object she had in view, and which promises fair, from workmen and others are entering into the funds for her laudable object. We may "sister Isle."—*Dumfries Courier.*

the spirit in which her brother-workmen and others are entering into the scheme, to provide her with ample funds for her laudable object. We may add that our heroine is a native of the "sister Isle."—*Dumfries Courier*.

AND AN INSIGHT TO THE ASSESSED TAXES.—We direct attention to this pamphlet, which we recommend as a means to avoid surcharge and unnecessary payments. It is replete with cases and decisions both before judges and commissioners.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SMALL ARMS.—A committee on small arms is at present sitting at Woolwich to test several descriptions of muskets, the experiments being made at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. The experiments have been carried on for some time by artillerymen, and have now commenced with line regiments. One captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty privates, selected from the three regiments of Foot Guards, arrived at Woolwich, on Wednesday evening last, to continue the experiments.

NEPAUL.



We have received the following letter from Lieutenant Lall Sing (a member the Nepaulese Embassy at present in London) on the subject of the Northern Frontier of Nepal:--

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Since my arrival in this country, I have had occasion to refer to the maps of India published in England, to show the territory of Nepal was laid down, and that they have been surprised to find that the northern line of boundary as shewn by them is quite incorrect. That line should run much more to the north than it is laid down on your maps. I should, therefore, feel obliged if you can make known, through your widely-circulating Journal, the correction which I wish to make, and which I have marked on the accompanying map. As no English surveyor has yet been to the furthest limit of our boundary on the Himalah Mountains, and as I have been myself frequently there for the purposes of our survey, I am the more anxious to have the error corrected.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours, &c.

LIEUTENANT LALL SING KHATTY, Nepaul Officer.

In conformity with the request of our hon. Member, Mr. CANNINGHAM, we have engraved a Skeleton Map showing the northern boundary-line of Nepal as at present laid down on our best maps and the boundary-line moved further north, as it has been indicated by Lieutenant Lal Sing. The line should leave the boundary (as at present laid down) at Gosangthan, from which place westward both slopes of the main chain of the Himalaya belong to Nepal. The boundary then runs along a ridge to the north of the Himalaya, *including* Mustang, a place about thirty miles from the foot of Dhawalagiri, and much in resort among pilgrims. From Mustang the frontier continues west, including the valley of Humla, with the head-waters of the river Gogra. From this it appears that the distance from the Nepal and Thibet frontier to the Bramaputra or Dsanpo, is about seven kos, or fourteen miles. The Bramaputra or Burram-pooter, as it is sometimes spelt, is at this place about as wide as the Thames at London, and fordable in some places. Thak and Mooktinath, the two places marked on the map by Lal Sing, and which are omitted in our maps, are very large and populous villages, carrying on a great trade in salt with Thibet.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, K.T. AND C.B.

THE TWEEDDALE TESTIMONIAL.

This magnificent group of plate has just been, as explained by the inscription which it bears,

Presented
by
The SOCIETY OF MADRAS,
GEORGE, 8th MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, K.T. and C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
1842-1843;
As a Token of Respect and Esteem
for
His Public and Private Worth.

The Testimonial is four feet in height, and consists of a candelabrum, the branches of which are intertwined with the Scottish Thistle. Around the stem is a group embodying the following interesting event:—

It is recorded in "Buchanan's History of Scotland and Annals of the Hay Family," that, in the reign of Kenneth the Third, A.D. 980, the Danes having invaded the country, were unsuccessfully opposed by the Scots, who fled. A countryman named Hay was, with his two sons, ploughing in a neighbouring field by the Pass of Glancarty, when Hay, a man of great strength and courage, instigated by a strong love for his country, seized the yoke from his oxen, and his sons whatever instruments came ready, and took their stations in the narrow pass through which the fugitive Scots must proceed; they then forced their countrymen back upon the Danes, and, joining in the conflict, successfully routed them. After this gallant exploit, Hay entered the city of Perth in triumph, carrying his yoke, and accompanied by his sons and a numerous retinue. At a consultation of nobles held a few days after, at Scone, nobility was conferred upon Hay and his sons, and the King gave them as much land as the falcon would fly over, which proved to be six miles of country, afterwards called Errol. The King also assigned them three shields or escutcheons, to intimate that the father and two sons had proved the three shields of Scotland.

The group consists of the elder Hay and his two sons; a mounted Dane and a Dane overthrown. The bassi-relievi on the base represent the flying of the Falcon and the conferring the Knighthood; and the other panel bears the inscription.

This truly noble piece of plate has been designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the inspection of Francis Grant, Esq., A.R.A., and E. H. Bailey, Esq., R.A. It has been beautifully executed in silver, at the cost of £2000, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, successors to Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, of New Bond-street.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations for 1851 have been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, her Majesty's Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer-in-Chief at Mauritius, and now on leave of absence, Special Commissioner, to co-operate with Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of 1851 give notice, that, having decided on giving three bronze medals, of different sizes and designs, as prizes to exhibitors, and having, by public advertisement (March 23), invited the artists of all countries to compete for the designs for the reverses of such medals, announcing at the same time their intention to give a reward of £100 for each of the three designs which should be accepted, and a reward of £50 for each of the best three designs that should not be accepted, and reserving to themselves the right of making such arrangements for executing the successful designs as may appear to them to be the best; and a number of designs, amounting to 129, having been sent in consequence of the above advertisement, which are now being exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, the commissioners appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee for selecting the best designs:—The Lord Colborne, W. Dyce, Esq., J. A. Gibson, Esq., R.A., M. Eugene Lami, C. Newton, Esq., of the British Museum, Herr J. D. Passavant, and Dr. Gustave Waagen, who, on the 29th June, presented to the commissioners the following report:—

"Sir,—The committee on the medals, consisting of Dr. Waagen, M. Lami, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Newton, and myself, have met, according to your summons, and have selected the following list, which in their opinion are most deserving of notice. I remain, &c., (Signed) COLBORNE."

"To J. Scott Russell, Esq., &c.,
No. 65, first; No. 24, second; No. 105 (1), third; No. 104 (3), fourth; No. 23, fifth; No. 68, sixth."

The commissioners accordingly decided that the £100 prizes should be awarded to Nos. 65, 24, and 105 (1), and the £50 prizes to No. 104 (3), 23, and 68.

On opening the papers attached to these designs, they were found to have been submitted by the following gentlemen:—

No. 65, Mons. Hippolyte Bonnardel, of Paris; No. 24, Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, of London; No. 105 (1), Mr. G. G. Adams, of London; No. 104 (3), Mr. John Hancock, of London; No. 23, Mons. L. Wiener, of Brussels; No. 68, Mons. Gayraud, of Paris.

We have this week engraved three of the Prizes.

No. 65, *Mons. Bonnardel's Medal*, shows Mercury holding a female figure by the hand (intended to represent Industry apparently from the anvil, locomotive, &c., near her), in front of a thick-set figure of Britannia standing on a slightly raised platform, with both hands extended, holding wreaths: flags of different nations make up the background. Motto: "Est etiam in magno quodam respublica mundo."

No. 24, *Mr. Wyon's Medal*.—Britannia, seated, is placing with one hand a laurel wreath on the head of an emblematical figure of Industry; and leading her forth with the right hand. Behind, are representations of the four quarters of the world, who have brought Industry to Britannia. To the right are emblems of the four sections: 1. The cotton-plant and wheat-sheaf; 2. A wheel; 3. A bale of goods; 4. A vase. Motto: "Dissociata locis concordia pax ligavit."

No. 105, *Mr. G. G. Adams's Medal*, is a gracefully modelled group, in low relief, of Fame, Industry, and Commerce. Motto: "Artificis tacite quod meruero manus."

THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.

The following is a full copy of the statement made by the Attorney-General in justification of his refusal to sanction the information proposed to be filed in the courts of law against the proposed structure in Hyde Park:—

"I have in this matter a duty of a judicial nature to perform. The object of

the information is to call in question the exercise of the discretion of the Woods and Forests in the management of a part of the property of the Crown. The information states that what the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about to do is illegal and injurious to the public. The information states no facts which, in my opinion, establish either of these propositions. But even if there were a question as to the legality, the Attorney-General is bound to judge whether it is for the interest of the public to litigate the question. Cases may be conceived, and indeed not unfrequently arise, in which the letter of the law has been violated, and in which the Court has, nevertheless, required the Attorney-General to consider whether he would allow an information to proceed complaining of such violation, even where the Attorney-General had already in his discretion allowed the information to be filed, and where, if the information had proceeded, the Court could have done no other than enforce the strict right. The discretion of the Attorney-General is interposed to prevent this mischief; and his exercise of that discretion is purely an exercise of a judicial function, and as such I have exercised it to the best of my ability.

"In the present case the sense of what is for the interest of the public, with relation to what the Commissioners of Woods and Forests propose to do, has been unequivocally expressed by a vote of the House of Commons. It would, in my opinion, be an improper measure on the part of the Attorney-General if, in the exercise of his discretion, and acting on behalf of the public, he were to sanction a proceeding directly at variance with that vote. If any private right were affected by my decision it would be a different matter; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that no private right of any individual or individuals can be withdrawn from the consideration of any Court or in any manner affected by my refusal to sanction this information."

GRAND BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON,

BY THE REFORM CLUB.

THE recent triumphant majority in the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion, which affirmed the confidence of the nation in the foreign policy of the present Government, and in an especial manner in the conduct of Lord Palmerston, as the organ of that policy, was commemorated on Saturday evening last by a grand banquet, which was given at the Reform Club, to the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The number of the participants in the honour of welcoming and congratulating the noble Lord was necessarily limited to but a small proportion of the whole body of the members of this extensive and popular club; the first 200 only of the members who had signed the invitation being privileged to obtain tickets for their own admission, that number being the extent which the grand dining-hall of the Club can accommodate. The Club was specially decorated and arranged for the occasion. The large candelabra in Pall-mall, facing the grand entrance, were lighted as on the occasion of a great public illumination. In the magnificent vestibule, the galleries, and the reception-rooms, exotic plants, articles of vertu, and other objects of taste, were abundantly distributed, and in the dining-room the exhibition of plate in candelabra, vases, tazzas, and other appropriate decorations of the banquet-table, was profuse. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance in the vestibule, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, and during the dinner performed the following pieces:—Overture, "Leonora" (Beethoven); "Valse et Galop de Fascination," "Alma" (Costa); Cavatina, "Beauté, divine enchantresse," "Les Huguenots" (Meyerbeer); Quadrille, "The Hibernian" (Julien); Fantasia, "Le Prophète" (Meyerbeer); "Valse d'Amour" (Koenig); Introduction and aria, "Cujus Animam," "Stabat Mater" (Rossini); Polka, "Victoria Regis," "Lily" (Coote); Selection, "Figaro" (Mozart); "Sturm" (March Galop (Pilsse). The cuisine was under the direction of Mr. Butler, the proprietor of the London Tavern. Mr. Barker attended as the toast-master, and Mr. Hobbs superintended the vocal music.

The chair was taken by Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present on the occasion, besides the noble guest of the evening, were Lord Sudeley, Lord James Stuart, M.P.; Lord Ebrington, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. D'Eyncourt, M.P.; Sir Charles Napier, Lord Marcus Hill, M.P.; Mr. R. T. Blewitt, M.P.; Colonel Freeston, M.P.; Mr. James Matheson, M.P.; Mr. A. Shafto Adair, M.P.; Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Sir M. Cholmondeley, M.P.; Sir Henry Webb, Bart.; Sir George Strickland, Bart., M.P.; Mr. H. W. Tancred, M.P.; Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. M. Bass, M.P.; Mr. Ralph Etwell, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P.; Mr. William Collins, M.P.; Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., M.P.; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; the Attorney-General, M.P.; Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Lord Camoys; the Solicitor-General, M.P.; Mr. E. K. Tenison, M.P.; Sir R. Price, Bart., M.P.; Hon. C. Clements, M.P.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; W. M. Thackeray, Mr. A. Hastie, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Colonel Salway, M.P.; Mr. T. C. Grainger, M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Murphy, &c., &c.

The cloth having been removed, The Chairman begged to suggest, before proceeding to the business of the evening, that it would be more convenient if the honours usually accompanying toasts were omitted in all but two cases. (Hear, hear.) Without further preface, he said: I will come to the chartered toast of all English meetings—one that needs no encomium, because we are all convinced that the stability of the country rests upon the Queen. (Loud cheers.) It is unnecessary for me to expatiate on the virtues of the woman, we equally drink to the validity of the office. I give you without further preface, and with all the honours, "The Queen, God bless her!"

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the singing of the National Anthem was frequently interrupted by applause, especially at the lines—

Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks.

The Chairman: In proposing the next toast, which is, "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," I shall content myself with saying, and I am sure I express the feelings of this meeting, that we hope the Prince of Wales will imitate the private virtues and the public worth of his sire. (Cheers.)

The Chairman: In calling your attention to the next toast I feel that its objects have some right to complain and find fault with the noble Lord on my right, as it is through his policy that the army and the navy have not found that support which they anticipated. (Great cheering and laughter.) But we shall not be deterred from drinking the triumphs of by-gone times, and I am delighted to see near me two honourable members of this Club who have shone alike in the senate and the field, and I have great pleasure in coupling with the toast of the "Army and Navy," the names of Admiral Sir Charles Napier and General Sir De Lacy Evans. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Napier, in returning thanks for the navy, said the noble Lord (Palmerston) had been more closely connected with the navy than they had supposed; for he had commenced his career in the navy as a Lord of the Admiralty, and had he continued in it, his career would have been as brilliant as it had been in a political point of view. (Hear, hear.) He had also been connected with the army, as Secretary-at-War. (Hear.) When his connexion with the navy ceased, he had still found occasion for its services; first, in carrying out his policy in Belgium, and afterwards in Portugal. Subsequently, he had called



GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—PRIZE MEDAL (£100).—NO. 65.—M. HIPPOLYTE BONNARDEL.



GRAND BANQUET TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON BY THE REFORM CLUB

the navy and the army into operation in Spain, and had, by so doing, preserved the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) Afterwards, in Syria, with a handful of sailors and marines, he had settled a question which had posed all the statesmen of Europe; he succeeded in that, as he had done in every other enterprise he undertook. (Cheers.) He (Sir Charles) had had the honour of serving under the noble Lord many years; for the Secretary of Foreign Affairs was in effect First Lord of the Admiralty; and his policy was such, that any officer might be proud to be employed under him. (Cheers.) On a late occasion, when the British fleet entered the Dardanelles, they had done what was perfectly right, whether instructed by the noble Lord or not; and he was confident that the noble Lord would always give gallant and proper instructions. (Cheers.)

Sir D. L. Evans, M.P., acknowledged the toast on behalf of the army, who, he said, had done their share towards the supremacy of this country. In one part of the noble Lord's policy, as it regarded Spain, he had been personally concerned in bringing about a better state of things. Comparing Spain 20 years ago with what it is now, it would appear that no country of Europe had made greater progress in rational liberty and civil and religious freedom in so short a space of time; and this was in a great measure owing to the policy pursued by the noble Lord. (Cheers.) Lord J. Russell, in his work on the British Constitution, stated that Queen Elizabeth was, perhaps, the greatest Sovereign of her age, obtaining glory without injury to foreign nations, and that her name

and that of England was a terror to foreign tyrants. Substituting Victoria for Elizabeth, he thought the eulogy would be just as applicable to the present reign and the foreign policy of the noble Lord. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then said—Should I fail to do justice to the toast I am now about to propose, I can assure you it is not from underrating the importance of the occasion, still less from feeling any want of sympathy with my theme, but rather that I have been more accustomed to pass strictures on the collective acts of a Government than to pay compliments to an individual Minister. (Cheers.) But I should be wanting in that feeling of independence and candour which ought to characterise a representative of this great country (hear, hear), and the chairman of this great meeting (hear, hear), did I not on your part gladly seize the opportunity to express on your behalf our great satisfaction at being honoured with the presence of a Minister whose varied attainments and accomplishments, whose courtesy and mild bearing in private life, have won not merely the applause of a party, but the respect and admiration of the civilized world. And, gentleman, by your leave, I will take this opportunity to say that we may look upon this, not as a meeting important only in its political bearings, but for the moral views of the subject (hear, hear); because it will show to the world that the great Liberal party of this country, differing as they

may in minor shades of opinion, are not prepared to see the Minister calumniated, or the man misrepresented. (Loud cheers.) Because he has been firm in his adherence to a Liberal course of policy (hear, hear), they will not carp at any minor or petty details; they will remember that—

If severe in aught,
The love he bore to freedom was in fault.

(Loud cheers.) I, for one, rejoice that this question of foreign policy was brought before the Commons' House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I do so because I think it will show to other nations that the reasoning people of this country will not consent to sacrifice the principles of reform and natural progress because other people may have confounded anarchy with progress, and mistaken revolution for reform. (Cheers.) We are still prepared to walk in the paths of the Constitution, and to urge those reforms which may be consonant with the times. (Cheers.) But I also rejoice that the noble Lord has been exposed to personal attacks and recrimination, because it has given to the world and to future ages that great intellectual effort (hear, hear)—those enunciations of great truths—that lucid array of facts—and, above all, that calm and Christian-like forbearance from recrimination (applause) which will be handed to future ages as a monument of eloquence, to be studied by the philosopher and taken as a model by the statesman. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not for me to offer any laboured



No. 24.—MR. LEONARD C. WYON.



No. 105.—MR. G. G. ADAMS.

P A R I S F A S H I O N S F O R A U G U S T .

THE fashions have scarcely varied since our last. Of the slight changes we shall give an account. First, however, of the splendour of Soulouque's Court. This magnificent Emperor has ordered of Mdle. Duguet, for the Empress, a series of splendid dresses, the list of which we give, for the curiosity of our fair readers:—

A Court-mantle, of sky-blue velvet, wreathed with a garland of gold flowers, having its ground sprinkled with flying bees, crowns, and golden ciphers.

Another Court-mantle, of red-crimson velvet, trimmed all round with a splendid gold Spanish-point. This mantle, as well as the blue velvet mantle, is lined with white satin.

A white satin gown, on the front of which is embroidered an apron; its skirt



PROMENADE DRESS.

is also beautifully embroidered in gold. This gown is made with a body leaving the neck and shoulders bare (*à pointe décolletée*), turned off with a *berthe* of gold blonde.

A second white dress, of antique moire, embossed with large garlands of white flowers, is made with a long train; the skirt is also splendidly embroidered in gold; the body is likewise made to display the neck; the sleeves are made Grecian fashion, long and opened up, so as to hang loosely. This opening and the lower part of the sleeves are richly embroidered with gold.

Next is a satin dress, red-amaranth, trimmed with two deep flounces of gold-lace; above each flounce, in front, is a gold-lace work; the *berthe* of the body is of gold lace; the sleeves are short and lined with gold lace. We suppose this costume, from the value of its lace and *embroiderie*, to be worth from 3900 francs to 4000 francs.

Next is a satin rose-dress, quite in the Parisian fashion, embossed with flowers and white and rose garlands; the skirt is opened in front, discovering an apron of plain satin, trimmed with three double flounces of white silk



OPERA DRESS.

blonde; each terminated at both ends with a satin bow of ribbon embossed and composed of several fallings, shells, and two ends. The body of this dress is upright, opened in front, in the form of a heart, with a facing of a flounce of blonde; the sleeves, half long, are opened and trimmed with two rows of blonde.

A dress of taffeta sky-blue Pompadour embossed, the body low, adorned with a blonde in white and gold; the sleeves have facings tucked up to the elbow, and trimmed with blonde of silk and gold.

A dress of antique moire of frosty gray, rose and green, embossed with white and cherry-red flowers; the skirt simple, the body low, in Pompadour style, lined with a flounce of ribbon forming in front a ladder of ribbon knots; short sleeves lined with two rows of blonde turned up with a ribbon knot.

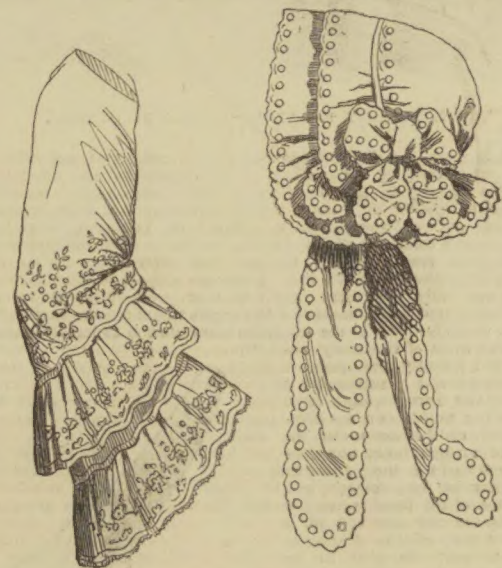
A morning gown of beautiful black damask, the skirt simple, the body adorned with guimps of jet black; a girdle of jet black; its sleeves are opened half way up, with under sleeves open, and lined with two rows of black lace.

All these dresses are so long that they might do honour to the stature of a *tambour-major*; the Empress is very tall, and she likes to wear her gowns longer than her height, so that they have rather a fantastical appearance.

For the Empress' daughter, only eight years of age, Mdle. Duguet has made a dress of white satin, with a train garlanded with roses, embroidered with gold; the body is low, with a *berthe* of gold blonde.

A dress of silver and sky blue moire; the skirt is made with a train, and lined with silver and silk blonde; the body is low and trimmed with a *berthe* of silver and silk blonde.

For a niece of the Empress, aged sixteen years, Mdle. Duguet has made a dress of white satin with train; it is worked with gold wire; the body is low, with *berthe* of gold blonde; the sleeves are short, trimmed with gold blonde.



CAP AND ENGAGEANTES.

All the orders from the Imperial Court of Hayti indicate the highest degree of luxury; a single pair of shoes for the Empress amounts to the price of twenty pairs of our shoes.

The carriage destined for the coronation of the Emperor Soulouque is, it said, made on the model of that used at the coronation of Charles X.

After this splendour for a distant world, our simple toilets appear but plain. The only sleeves which are seen are the *engageantes*, a fashion which we are not sorry to see revived. In the velvet armlets, which complete very tastefully the *parure* of the arms, all the researches of fashion seem turned this year. Among the novelties is a sort of armet of red wool, knitted in imitation of coral.

The dresses are always trimmed with flounces, generally with three; but persons who fear the amplex of such a number, prefer having only a large flounce terminating the skirt. The bodies of mantles are always of taffeta of colour, and entirely covered with an embroidery *au passé* into which run arabesques made with a large lace of the same colour. Dresses of barege, white *piqué*, muslin, woollen, cotton, silk, brillante, foulard, taffeta, &c.

Walking Dresses.—Grenadine, white ground, with Persian figures and flounces,



PROMENADE DRESS.

bordered with a garland of flowers, and bouquets sprinkled on the ground, is much worn. The mantlet, like a close straw bonnet, with crape and white blonde, with, on both sides, a bunch of pansies. Boots are generally worn, but we have seen shoes lately much in use.

Opera Dress.—Sleeves with rows of lace (*pointe d'Alençon*), adorned with five rows of the same lace, lying flat, and adorned on each side with a bow of ribbons of the same colour as the dress; again, on the front part of the body are two triple knots of ribbons, gradually decreasing. The robe is of Italian taffeta; the pattern of the sleeve is *engageante*, to correspond with the low gown; an embroidered muslin, with two rows of lace.

Cheapness of male attire is the *furor* in Paris, as every wall attests. Among the few houses in which good taste and elegance have taken refuge is the house of Humann (a new house, 83, Petits Champs). Coat and vest in lady's cloth, with long body; the skirts short and round, with a single row of buttons, and without any on the back. Pantaloon in Canton cloth, silk stockings, and shoes; Scotch cravat, and waistcoat *en piqué* with small figures.

NEW SCHEME OF WEST INDIA MAIL-PACKET SERVICE.

The following notice has just been issued by the Post-office authorities:—

"A new scheme for the West India mail-packet service having been sanctioned by her Majesty's government, the mails from the United Kingdom for the West Indies, Mexico, &c., will be despatched, on and after the 2d August next, under the following arrangements:—

"The mails will be made up in London, as at present, on the mornings of the 2d and 17th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, in which case the mails will be despatched, in the former instance on the evening of the 1st, and in the latter instance on the morning of the 18th.

"Mails for Havannah, Honduras, Nassau, and Jacmel will be forwarded only by the packet leaving on the 17th, and mails for Vera Cruz and Tampico only by the packet of the 2d of each month.

"For all other places mentioned in the annexed table mails will be despatched both by the packet of the 2d and by that of the 17th of each month.

"Mails for the western coast of South America will be made up, for conveyance, as far as Panama, by each despatch of the West India packet; but from Panama the Pacific mail packets will only be despatched once a month as at present. These packets will continue to be fitted to the departure from London of the 17th of the month.

"No mails will be transmitted by the West India packets, after the termination of the present month, to Madeira, Bermuda, or to Mobile. The correspondence for Madeira will, unless otherwise addressed, be sent by the Brazil packet leaving Falmouth on the 6th of each month; that for Bermuda will be forwarded by the route of Halifax, by means of the North American contract packets; and the correspondence for Mobile will be transmitted in the ordinary mails to New York or to Boston.

"The West India packets will cease also, under the new scheme, to call at St. Jago de Cuba, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello. All letters for Cuba will be despatched in the mails for Havannah, and the correspondence for Venezuela will be forwarded to St. Thomas, and conveyed thence to its destination by the vessels provided for that purpose by the government of Venezuela.

"The following is a list of the ports comprised in the new scheme of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, with the rate of packet postage chargeable on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

"(Note.—On letters to those places marked thus (*), the postage must be paid in advance, or the letters cannot be forwarded.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Antigua	1	0	*Martinique	1	5
Barbadoes	1	0	Montserrat	1	0
Belize (Honduras)	1	0	Nassau (Bahamas)	1	0
Berbio	1	2	Nevia	1	0
Carriacou	1	0	*Santa Martha	1	0
*Cathagena (New Grenada)	1	0	*San Juan (Porto Rico)	1	5
*Chagres and Panama	1	0	St. Kitt's	1	0
Demerara	1	0	St. Lucia	1	0
Dominica	1	0	*St. Thomas's	1	5
*Grey Town	2	3	St. Vincent	1	0
Grenada	1	0	*Tampico (Mexico)	2	3
*Guadaloupe	1	5	Tobago	1	0
*Havannah	2	3	Torola	1	3
*Jacmel (St. Domingo)	1	5	Trinidad	1	0
Jamaica (the port of Kingston excepted, to which the rate is 1s. only)	1	2	*Yara Cruz (Mexico)	2	3
			*Western Coast of South America	2	0

HISTORIC QUERY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CAN you or any of your readers tell me who was the wife of Edward the Outlaw, son of King Edmund Ironside, and consequently the mother of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, ancestress of our Royal Family?

The best historians assert that the sons of Edmund were sent by King Canute, in 1016, to the King of Sweden, for the purpose of being put to death; but the messenger, moved with pity, took them to Solomon, King of Hungary, who in course of time gave his daughter in marriage to the eldest, who died without issue, and married the younger, Edward, to Agatha, daughter to the Emperor Henry II., and sister to his own Queen; and that Edward returned to England in 1057, having then three children living, and having lost two in Hungary.

This story is generally adopted by all writers, but examination of dates proves it impossible.

In the first place, Henry II. died in 1024, *without issue*, declaring, on his death-bed, that he and his wife had kept their vow of chastity, which was apparently believed at the time—as could not have been the case had his daughter been married to Edward.

Solomon, King of Hungary, married Sophia, a daughter of the Emperor Henry III.; but this marriage did not take place, nor did he ascend the throne of Hungary till 1063.

Henry III. (whom some call father-in-law of Edward the Outlaw) was born October 28, 1017; married to Chunehilde, 1036, who died July 18, 1043, leaving a daughter, Beatrix, an abbess. He married secondly, November 1, 1043, and therefore could hardly be grandfather to the five children of whom Edward was father in 1057, one of whom, Matilda, married, in 1068, Malcolm, King of Scotland.

Solomon was born between 1047 and 1054, and therefore could not be father to a daughter married to the brother of Edward, who died before 1057.

I have consulted most of the best English historians, and that excellent work the "Art de verifier les Dates," but in vain; if, therefore, you can throw any light on the subject, or direct my inquiries to some source capable of answering, you will much assist

A PERPLEXED HISTORIAN.

LOWESTOFT.—THE REGATTA.

PICTURESQUE AS Lowestoft at all times is, it was rendered infinitely more so than usual on Monday, by the Regatta and its festive accessories, which drew the largest number of visitors ever witnessed by that most ubiquitous of animalists, "the oldest inhabitant," or ever recorded by any of its more venerable and veracious chroniclers, whether Roman, Dane, Angles, Saxon, Norman, Dutch, or British; for, at one time or other, Lowestoft has afforded stirring materials to historians of nearly every epoch in our annals. Of late, or, rather, until of late, its name has rarely been heard beyond the district in which it is situated; that is, it has had no English status, whether in business or pleasure, commerce or hygiene; but its situation on the extremest point of the eastern coast, its proximity as the nearest port to Holland, being only ninety miles from the Texel, directly opposite, has invested it with an almost uni-

versal geographical familiarity to the tempest-tossed mariner navigating the German Ocean; and it may boast of a still wider and more enduring attractiveness in the circumstance of its being close to Yarmouth Roads, the first haven of that most famous of all voyagers, Robinson Crusoe. Lowestoft, however, is fast acquiring an eminence among modern watering-places, fully commensurate with the position it so long held among more ancient localities similarly situated. Hitherto, it has been comparatively shut out from the tourist and the valetudinarian, to whom the peculiarities of the surrounding country, the genial climate, and many topographical advantages, economical and otherwise, would have recommended it. But within the last two or three years, an extension of the Eastern Counties Railway has thrown it open, and the population of the entire district, embracing an area of not less, probably, than 100 miles, have since kept flocking to see it in progressively increasing numbers, and with an eagerness which each succeeding visit augments. This feeling would seem to have reached its culminating point on Monday, when not less than some fifteen thousand persons, or about four times the numerical amount of the resident population, assembled, ostensibly to see the Regatta, but fully one-half found amusement in various other charms which the coast and immediate inland presented.

The first remarkable feature calculated to strike an observant stranger, during Monday's proceedings, was the decorous and orderly conduct of the multitude—conduct most creditable to the several neighbourhoods contributing the holiday-makers, especially Norwich, whence the largest number came. Not the least disturbance occurred from first to last; and as there was no necessity for police, neither was there any needless obstruction of their interference or officiousness. It may be questioned whether districts pretending to much more refinement than can reasonably be expected at the *Ultima Thule* of the Suffolk coast, would have been characterised by anything like the same traits, under similar circumstances, especially as the most buoyant enjoyment accompanied the most commendable avoidance of excess of every kind. In this panegyric the humbler orders of Lowestoft are particularly entitled to share, the more so as, being seafaring men, for the most part engaged in fishing, it might not unnaturally be inferred that an occasion of this sort would have furnished incentives to the boisterous coarseness and offensiveness too often, unfortunately, observable among their class. And this commendable self-control received its complimentary reward in a manner not a little flattering to their *amour propre* and local pride; for the successful yacht in the day's sport, the *Fanny*, was one of their own build, and though a new and untried boat, carried off the prize from the *Poam*, a Harwich craft of considerable celebrity and much greater burden. The *Fanny* is a beautiful boat, constructed by Mr. Sparrow, under the supervision of her owner, Mr. Clay, lately connected with the Eastern Counties Railway, in which, as well as in his private capacity, he has been no inconsiderable benefactor to Lowestoft.—consequently the success of the *Fanny*, which he sailed himself, was a matter of general congratulation to the town. Mr. Clay is now the manager of the Lynn and Norfolk Railway, and it is not unworthy of remark, though probably not altogether *apropos* to the present matter, that he is the only person in England who works passenger railway traffic with horse



THE LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

power. This he accomplishes on the little line between Huntingdon and St. Ives—a distance, it is true, of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but which one horse performs, drawing a carriage constructed to contain sixty (first and second class) passengers, at a cost, it is needless to add, perfectly insignificant as compared with the wear and tear of a locomotive; yet is the accommodation quite adequate to the wants of the place; and if the same prudential adaptation of means to ends were more generally employed, wherever practicable, many of the complaints against the ruinous expensiveness of short branch lines would be obviated, and the satisfaction of shareholders proportionately augmented.

The local satisfaction at the success of Mr. Clay's boat was increased by the fact that the second was another Lowestoft craft, the *Little Eastern*, belonging to Mr. Roney, secretary to the Eastern Counties Railroad. Considerable disappointment, however, was felt at the non-success, owing to some unexplained mishap, of the *Waveney*, built also at Lowestoft, by Captain Andrews, of whose nautical skill it is enough to say that he for several years commanded the *Medway*, West India mail steamer, but relinquished that lucrative and honourable post to take the office of Harbour Master of Lowestoft, where his experience and decision of character prove the greatest auxiliary in the advancement of the prosperity of the port, the tonnage of which is increasing in a ratio that would be utterly discredited by those who have not known Lowestoft since the genius of Stephenson and Bidder began to be employed on the sea-works and railways in 1846.

Altogether, the yacht-race was everything that could be desired; and there being a stiff breeze, the seamanship exhibited in the run of twelve miles—six in and back—was most complimentary to all parties concerned. Still greater seamanship, however—or at least of a more unique kind—was exhibited in the race with the yaws, whose construction is peculiar to this coast, being of most graceful and elegant form, and with a very foreign air about them—an aspect not a little strengthened by the number of Dutch, and French, and other continental fishing craft frequenting the port. Indeed, there is probably no watering-place in England whose sea in this respect is equally active, as the sailors call it; that is, within sight of which an equal number of foreign shipping is visible; and this is not the least of the many advantages which Lowestoft possesses over Brighton and the southern resorts of the like category; though probably Lowestoft's principal claim to superiority is its splendid shelving beach, the water varying only a few feet at all times of tide, and bathing, consequently, is equally practicable throughout the day. In respect to the pier promenade, so long a distinguishing feature of pre-eminence merit with the frequenters of Brighton, Lowestoft also greatly excels; inasmuch as it has two piers, of not less than 1300 feet each, running right into the sea, the head of each being circular, and 60 feet in diameter, with a lighthouse erected on either, the brilliant red lights in which, as well as in the light-ship, and the several light-houses about the harbour and its entrances, are at night a source of constant interest and curiosity to all strangers, and tend greatly to vary and heighten the effect of the scene.

In the yawl race the ancient supremacy of the Lowestoft fishermen, famous for so many centuries, was again manifested, the *Eclipse*, a local boat, extinguishing her competitors; and so again with the *Pill Try*, in the six-oared beach gig contest, which finished the marine amusements of the day.

In the evening there was a grand dinner at the Royal, a new hotel, magnificently fitted up on the plan of the London Reform Club, and conducted by Mr. Howse, who, in addition to a lengthened experience at the Euston Hotel, has been a *maitre* at one of the largest establishments in Paris, much resorted to by the leading English nobility, many of whom have subsequently sojourned here at the Royal Hotel. The dinner was to have been presided over by Mr. Peto, M.P. for Norwich, who, as contractor of all the great public works in the district, and as one of the largest proprietors in the town and neighbourhood, naturally commands a prominent position, which, however, is subsidiary to the influence arising from an exemplary private character, and unwearied and unostentatious munificence. Being unable to take the chair through indisposition, his place was filled by Mr. Roney, the Secretary to the Eastern Counties Railway; and the festivities were prolonged till the departure of the special train for Norwich, at eleven o'clock, by which a large number of the guests left, infinitely gratified with Lowestoft, which, now that it is participating in all the substantial advantages derivable from modern science and abundant capital, presents one of the most singular scenes anywhere to be met with, owing to the contrast thus afforded to the stand-still mediæval air of the elder portion of it, hanging, as it were, on the face of a bold headland, right in front of the German Ocean:—

Enthroned upon an ancient hill it rests;
Calmly it lifts its time-worn head; and first
Of all Old England's busy towns, whispers
Its orisons, and greets the rising morn.

Considering how greatly dependent the place was upon its own resources, shut out from the world of fashion and vicissitude almost as much as any town in England, and bearing in mind how much it must have suffered from the deterioration of its only two staples—fish and corn, it is surprising the evidences of solid Saxon stability and comfort of every kind that marked the old Danish-named stronghold, up to the last two or three years, when modern prosperity

first flowed in upon it, and wealth brought activity, animation, and refinement, though as yet fortunately without any of the drawbacks and reproaches of luxury. The majority of the houses are of great extent and of considerable architectural beauty, of an antique mould, and were seemingly built for all time. There are few structures of a public kind, Lowestoft being, happily for the peace and cordiality of its people, neither a parliamentary borough nor a corporate town; so that political and party feuds in no degree embitter the charities of private life. These are advantages of which its inhabitants are fully sensible; and, if they were disposed to forget them, they are abundantly admonished by the example of a town eleven miles to their north, which is a prey to the dissensions Lowestoft is so luckily a stranger to. Such are some of the many peculiarities that potentially recommend it to the patronage and countenance it receives from the Gurneys, Buckstons, Frys, and other well-known constitutional quietists of the same class in Norwich, Cambridge, Essex, and elsewhere, as well as to a very numerous resident gentry in the vicinage, and many health-seeking families from a distance, who occupy lodgings to a much later period of the year than might be thought desirable in so apparently exposed a latitude. But it would seem that even in the winter months the atmosphere is exceedingly mild, as the foliage of the well-wooded neighbourhood sufficiently indicates. This circumstance had for many years induced Baron Alderson to reside, whenever he could, at Lowestoft, braving all the loss of time and dreary inconvenience of stage-coach travelling to reach it; and, of course, now that the railway has so vastly diminished these drawbacks, he has so much the more reason to continue an example which, in so distinguished an individual, is naturally productive of no inconsiderable imitation in his circle.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BORSTALL, AND ITS TENURE HORN.

This fine old place—"Borstall Tower," as it is popularly called—is situated on the western side of Buckinghamshire, within two miles of Brill, which formed part of the ancient demesne of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, who had a palace here, to which Edward the Confessor frequently retired to enjoy hunting in Bernwood Forest. Tradition relates the forest to have been about that time infested by a wild boar, which was, at last, slain by a huntsman named Nigel, to whom, in reward, the King granted some lands, to be held by coruage, or the service of a *horn*; a mode of livery which, in that age, appears to have been common. On the land thus given Nigel erected a large manor-house, and named it *Bore-stall*, or *Boar-stall*, in memory of the event through which he obtained possession. These circumstances are corroborated by various transcripts relating to the manor, which are contained in a manuscript folio volume, composed about the time of Henry VI.; it contains a rude delineation of the site of Borstall House and grounds; beneath which is the figure of a man on one knee, presenting a boar's head to the King, who is returning him a coat of arms.

The property remained in the possession of the Fitz-Nigels until 1356, when it passed by heirs female into the families of De la Pole, James, Rede, Denham, Banister, Lewis, and Aubrey. The latter has been in possession upwards of a century and a half. Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart., the present owner, resides at Chilton House, near Aylesbury. Bernwood was not disforested until the reign of James I.

Early in the Civil Wars, Borstall House was garrisoned for King Charles; but in the spring of 1644 it was evacuated, and the fortifications were partly dismantled. The Parliamentary garrison at Aylesbury, however, soon took possession, and soon became a great nuisance to the King's garrison at Oxford; when Colonel Gage reduced it, after a slight resistance. On this occasion, according to the "Historical Discourses" of Sir Edward Walker, the Lady Denham, the then owner, being conscious of his disaffection, stole away in disguise. In the following year two unsuccessful attacks were made on the Royalists at Borstall House; but, on June 10, 1646, General Fairfax reduced it after an investiture of eight hours only, it being surrendered to him by the Governor, Sir Charles Campton, who was subsequently slain at Colchester.

Borstall Tower, the north front of which is shown in the illustration, is a good specimen of the castellated architecture of the time of Edward II., when it was

built by John, son of Richard de Handlo, who had married the daughter of John Fitz-Nigel. The edifice is in plan square, with embattled turrets at each angle; the entrance to the tower is over a bridge of two arches, which supplies the place of the ancient drawbridge, destroyed by order of Parliament, when the tower and house were dismantled, in the year 1644. The gateway is secured by massive doors, strengthened with studs and plates of iron. Each of the northern turrets contains three light and lofty apartments; the southern turrets have spiral staircases; but the principal apartment is on the second story, and occupies the whole space between the turrets. Here is a bay-window, partly filled with stained glass, an escutcheon of the De Lazures and De Handlos. The roof is flat, and forms a beautiful



THE BORSTALL TENURE HORN.

terrace. One side of the moat has been filled up, but the other three sides still remain.

The "Tenure Horn," which we have here engraved, belongs to Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart., to whom it has descended, together with the estates, through the female line, since the Saxon times. This interesting relic was exhibited to the Archaeological Institute, at their late meeting at Oxford. There are several



BORSTALL TOWER.

specimens of these tenure horns, the property of the Marquis of Northampton and other noblemen and gentlemen.

News from Cuba to the 4th inst. states that the fears entertained that a rupture would be provoked between America and Spain, in consequence of the detention of American prisoners, were allayed by the fact that the governor of Cuba had declared that all of them would be surrendered to the American authorities in due course of time.